

The Mercury

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Local Matters.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening there was a vast amount of routine business for the board to struggle with, and a few matters out of the ordinary. The committee on hackney licenses made a report on a number of applications that had been referred to them and on their recommendation a number of licenses were granted. The board also voted to grant a license to James T. Marchington for a gasoline pump on Thames street at the Armory Garage, but refused a similar application for Bath Road.

A request from Chief Kirwin for permission to buy four new tires was referred to a committee with power to act. Steps were taken to require a large number of small traders who have come to Newport to secure business from the fleet, to take out transient traders' licenses.
A complaint from Patrick J. Canole, who had been senior man in the No. 3 fire station, that he had been transferred to Station No. 2 by Chief Kirwin without reason, was referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion.
The board held a long executive session, at which it is understood that charges against a certain policeman were investigated.

Michael Finnetty, a well known former Newporter, was shot and killed in New York on Friday evening of last week by a fellow employee of the Fifth Avenue Bus Company, who is supposed to have been insane, and who then killed himself. The men had been friends for many years and there was no reason for any difference between them. He was a son of Mrs. Daniel T. Finnetty of this city and his wife was a Newport girl, Miss Lena O'Sullivan. He was for a number of years manager of the Transportation Garage on Downing street.

A Middletown man who has been twice arrested in this city for peddling milk without a license from the Board of Health will probably test the legality of the regulations regarding milk in this city. The last General Assembly amended the milk law, in such a way that it was intended to permit Newport residents to buy unpasteurized milk if they saw fit, but the local Board of Health still has regulations requiring all milk to be either pasteurized or certified. The matter will come up for hearing soon.

On Sunday Mr. William Allen will observe his seventieth anniversary at the barber's trade, having started in with the late Gordon Anderson. After two years of apprenticeship he engaged in business for himself and has continued in the same line ever since. His record is a notable one.

Registration of voters for this year does not yet give indication of any great rush, and as there is no election scheduled for the calendar year, there will probably be few names added to the list. The registration books close on June 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Hammett Seabury will spend the summer here, having leased Mrs. Hill's apartment on Kay Terrace. Mr. Seabury is the architect for the Rogers High School extension and proposes to be near the scene of operations.

Mrs. Frank M. Wheeler will have the formal opening of her new establishment in the Mercury Building on June 15th.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

There was a special meeting of the representative council on Monday evening, called for the purpose of authorizing the issue of bonds for the financing of the two new school buildings. There were several requests for additional appropriations for various purposes, but the council was in a very economical mood, and all of them were turned down. There was considerable discussion of the state of the city's finances, and Chairman John E. O'Neill of the Tax Assessors, announced that the board was having great trouble to find sufficient taxable property to bring the necessary revenue to cover the appropriations already made. Several members of the council called attention to the serious condition in which the city now finds itself, and urged the most rigid economy.

When the roll was called, there was a quorum present, but that was about all, nearly half the members being absent. The resignation of Francis M. Sisson was accepted and the vacancy was filled by the election of Marion Eppley.

The resolution to issue \$450,000 in bonds for the Rogers High School extension was taken up, and it was suggested that much interest money would be saved by issuing only a portion of the bonds at this time. A committee was appointed to consider the matter and after a brief recess recommended that \$200,000 be issued for the Rogers and \$250,000 for the Sheffield School. These amounts were adopted and the necessary resolutions were passed.

The request of Chief Andrew J. Kirwin of the Fire Department for a new automobile to replace one worn out in the city's service, had been unfavorably reported by the committee on appropriations. This caused considerable argument on the floor, and it was then that the discussion of the city's finances came up. The motion to grant the appropriation was lost by a tie vote, 53 to 53.

A communication from the Memorial Day committee requested an additional appropriation of \$200 to meet expenses. On motion of Dr. Brackett this was laid on the table without discussion. Similar action was taken on the request of the highway department for \$350 for a new horse. The same course was taken on the request of the park commission for \$200 for the use of two trucks for carting loam from the Rogers High School site for filling purposes.

The board of aldermen recommended an appropriation of \$700 additional for the Fourth of July entertainment of the men of the fleet, and Alderman Martin spoke in favor of it, but the vote was in the negative.

A proposition to appropriate about \$2500 for the building of a slide for airplanes was tabled after the matter had been explained. The committee on the collection of poll taxes and personal property taxes made its report, which was accepted, and the committee was continued to assist the tax department in working out the matter.

Minor amendments were made to the hackney ordinance at the request of the Auto Hackney Association, changing the rates of fare somewhat. The question of a quorum was raised, and the session came to an end for lack of a quorum.

A number of young men who have made it a practice to torment and annoy John B. Greer, Newport's veteran newsboy, had quite a fright thrown into them a few days ago. While trying to avoid a group of these young men, Mr. Greer stepped off of the sidewalk into a passing automobile and was knocked down and badly shaken up, but fortunately escaped serious injury. Now, Chief Tobin announces that Mr. Greer is to be let alone or the full penalty of the law will be invoked against these who annoy him.

Materials are coming in daily for the new school building at St. George's School, which is being erected by subscriptions from Alumni and friends as a memorial to the boys and former boys of the School who gave their lives during the war.

Next Friday, June 17th, will be Prize Day at St. George's School. This corresponds to graduation day in the public schools. A large number of parents of boys are expected to come to Newport for the ceremonies.

The board of aldermen has refused the application of Sparks' Circus for a license for the Fourth of July, but has offered a license for the following Monday.

Dr. F. W. Putman will occupy the former Glazier store on Spring street.

TWO BAD FIRES

There was a bad fire in the Thames street district early Monday morning, which for a time threatened a real conflagration, and although the spread of the flames was checked, two buildings were so badly damaged that the city authorities have declined to issue permits for their repair above the first story. Both buildings were old and in a rather weakened condition before the fire, so that it was deemed unsafe to permit their reconstruction.

A little before four o'clock Monday morning flames were discovered in the kitchen of the Minerva restaurant, which is situated in the Horgan building at the northeast corner of Mill and Thames streets. The corner store in the same building is occupied by the Star Clothing Company, and upstairs was a rooming house in which a number of persons were sleeping. Adjoining the Horgan building were several other frame structures, among which was the Bickerton building on the north, occupied by Koschny's store, and over which were the living apartments of Mrs. Koschny.

As soon as the police and firemen arrived, the first duty was to arouse the sleeping persons and get them out of the buildings. This was attended to promptly, several citizens assisting before the arrival of the firemen. Some of the occupants were hurried to the street without stopping to put on their clothes.

The flames had spread rapidly before the first stream was put on, and had communicated with other buildings. There was a brilliant blaze in the sky, which indicated a large fire and for a time conditions were decidedly threatening. However, the department got to work quickly and soon smothered the blaze, but had a hard hour's work ahead to follow out the ramifications of the fire through the various buildings. At one time there was fire in several buildings at one time, and nearby roofs were constantly threatened.

After the firemen had finished their work, it was found that the damage was much more extensive than was indicated from the street. The kitchen of the Minerva restaurant was wholly burned out and the flames had done much damage above. Koschny's workroom and the living apartments were badly damaged by fire and water, but the front stores suffered but little.

Chief Kirwin and Building Inspector Douglas made a careful examination of the premises and decided that it would be unsafe to rebuild the Horgan and Bickerton buildings above the first story, because of the apparently weakened condition of both buildings.

The cause of the fire has not been definitely determined. It was discovered by the cook in the restaurant when he came on duty in the morning, and some think it was caused by using inflammables to start the kitchen fire.

There was another fire of considerable magnitude on Wednesday, when the large two-story building at the corner of William and Thomas streets was badly damaged. The fire started in the top of the house and the roof was practically entirely destroyed. It had made great headway when discovered, and a considerable amount of water had to be used, which caused considerable damage on the lower floors.

The house is owned by Mrs. James T. Barker and occupied by several families. The activity of a small boy with matches is supposed to have been the cause of the fire.

The necessity for housing accommodations for the large shore patrol from the fleet has led to the re-opening of the barracks on the Government Landing which will be used for headquarters and barracks. Although the men from the fleet have thus far been very well behaved it has been deemed advisable to keep a large shore patrol on duty in the afternoons and evenings.

Subscriptions are being raised among the business men and others of Newport for a fund with which to equip the various athletic fields for the use of the men of the fleet. This was one of the matters that was denied by the representative council, but those behind the movement propose to carry it through anyway.

Newport Lodge of Elks will observe Flag Day next Tuesday by appropriate exercises in Touro Park, followed by a social in the clubhouse near by.

June thus far has provided some very delightful weather, but the ground is getting very dry, and a little rain would not be amiss.

HERMAN D. FRASCH

Mr. Herman D. Fresch, proprietor of the well known Fresch confectionery store, died very suddenly at his home on Swan avenue on Wednesday morning. Although he had not been in the best of health for some time, he had not been confined to his home, but had been able to attend to his business as usual. He returned to his home on Tuesday evening and was stricken with an apoplectic stroke which resulted in his death within a few hours.

Mr. Fresch was born in Newport, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Fresch, and had spent his entire life here. He worked in his father's store as a young man, and later took over the business in his own name, his two sisters, Misses Louise and Anna Fresch, being associated with him.

Mr. Fresch was well known about the city and had a wide circle of friends. He was one of the founders of the Newport Yacht Club, and was one of the early members of Newport Lodge of Elks, in both of which organizations he took a deep interest. He was also a member of Wecant Shasitt Trib of Red Men, and of Corant Council, Royal Arcanum. He was unmarried.

DAVID BRAMAN

Mr. David Braman, a well known Newporter, died at his home in Philadelphia on Tuesday, after having been in rather poor health for some time. Since his marriage to his second wife, who was Miss Jane R. Stahr of Philadelphia, he had spent most of his time in Philadelphia, although still retaining a deep interest in his old home.

Mr. Braman was a son of the late John C. Braman, and was born in this city in 1845. He was for a time employed on his father's farm and after the latter's death carried on the business of market gardener for a number of years. He was connected with several financial institutions, having been for a number of years a member of the board of directors of the National Exchange Bank and of the trustees of the Island Savings Bank, and a vice president of both institutions. In addition to his widow, he is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Robert N. Fell of Philadelphia. His first wife died in 1902.

MRS. WILLIAM MACLEOD

Mrs. Waldron Weaver MacLeod, wife of Hon. William MacLeod of this city, died at Colorado Springs late last week after a long illness, during which she had visited many health resorts in various parts of the country in the hope of being restored to health. For some time it had been realized that there was no hope of her recovery. She was the elder daughter of the late George Norman Weaver, and was graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1915. The next year she was united in marriage to Mr. MacLeod and one son was born, now about three years old. Soon her health began to fail, and Mr. MacLeod has devoted his whole time to her care and comfort. Mr. MacLeod and his sister, Miss Jessie MacLeod, were with her when she died.

The remains were brought to this city for interment. Besides her husband and son, she is survived by her mother and one sister.

CHAPTER VISITATION

Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, Order of the Eastern Star, received an official visit from the Grand Matron of Rhode Island, Mrs. Sallie C. Simmons, accompanied by a full board of grand officers, at the regular meeting on Tuesday evening. Previous to the business session, a supper was served in the large hall in the Masonic Temple, by a committee under the direction of Past Matron Mrs. Anna C. Sweet. About 150 members of the Order, including a large number of visitors from other Chapters, were present at the supper.

The suite of the Grand Matron included a number of Past Grand Officers as well as several active Matrons and Patrons of other Chapters. The affairs of Aquidneck Chapter were found to be in a very flourishing condition, and the officers were very highly commended by the Grand Matron.

Miss Susan Burchard, daughter of ex-Lieutenant Governor Roswell B. Burchard of Little Compton, is to spend the summer in Europe. She sails on June 25th.

Next Sunday will be Children's Sunday at the Channing Memorial Church.

SUPERIOR COURT

In the Superior Court on Tuesday and Wednesday there was a long hearing on the petition of Albert Commette to prevent Mary H. Horgan, the owner of the Opera House, from gaining possession of that property by force. This was a development of the struggle at the Opera House last week, when Mr. and Mrs. Horgan attempted to obtain possession of the property at the expiration of Mr. Commette's lease. At that time papers were served by Deputy Sheriff King, announcing the application for an injunction.

The case in Court was hard fought. According to the owners of the property, Mr. Commette's lease expired on June 1st, and no agreement had been made for extending it. On the other hand, Mr. Commette claimed that there was a distinct agreement that the lease should be extended, this being made in consideration of Mr. Commette making certain repairs to the roof, etc., instead of compelling the landlord to do so. Petitioner claimed that in consequence of this agreement he had expended a large sum of money on the property and that he had made various theatrical contracts extending beyond the first day of June, which could not be easily broken.

There was considerable evidence of a contradictory nature and a number of witnesses were examined at considerable length. The Court gave the case careful consideration and finally denied the petition for an injunction. After consultation of counsel, it was agreed that Mr. Commette should remain in possession of the property until Saturday night of this week, in order to give him time to wind up his affairs. The lease of the Theatrical Syndicate will probably become available Monday morning.

The Court came in for the June session Monday morning with Judge Brown presiding. The grand jurors were sworn and went out to consider matters presented by Assistant Attorney General Sisson. Later a number of indictments were reported, four of them being secret. In the afternoon there were many alien born persons admitted to citizenship, the ceremony being a very impressive one.

Tuesday morning divorce cases were in order, and the following petitions were granted: Marjory S. Dunster vs. Charles Henry Dunster, Florence Frances McCullough vs. Richard Philip McCullough, Valentine S. Palmer vs. Elizabeth H. Palmer, Alice Louise Servillo vs. Harmon Anthony Servillo, Helga Theresa Wilson vs. Charles Halverson Wilson, Jr., Gertrude Evelyn Burrows vs. Harold R. Burrows, Eloise Parker vs. Harold Parker, Ethel M. Snell vs. Elliott R. Snell, Gertrude Buchanan vs. Robert C. Buchanan, Amy Bennett Chouinard vs. Oscar Chouinard, Henry Gerabach vs. Adeline G. Gerabach, Almira H. Barlow vs. Joseph W. Barlow, Ylita A. Anna vs. Angela A. Anna, Etta M. Bonnell vs. George A. Bonnell.

The civil docket has not developed as many cases ready for trial this week as was expected. Several cases have been reported in process of settlement, and others have been continued. The trespass and ejectment case of Julius Nass vs. Annie L. Garniss was heard by a jury on Thursday, and on motion of Mr. Nolan for defendant, a non-suit was ordered. This was the only case ready for trial on that day.

CIVIC LEAGUE

The annual meeting of the Civic League was held in the League's building on Aquidneck Park on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. John Nicholas Brown presided and read her annual report, which was of unusual interest. Other reports also showed the organization to be in a healthy condition, with much good accomplished during the past year.

The election of officers resulted as follows:
President—Mrs. John Nicholas Brown.
First Vice President—Miss Ruth B. Franklin.
Second Vice President—Mrs. Walter Coles Cahell.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Edward V. Murphy.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Helen M. Powell.

Treasurer—Miss Lucy Brownell.
Executive Board—Mrs. William Ennis; Mrs. Nathan A. Estes, Mrs. William Woodward Phelps, Mrs. E. P. Robinson, Miss Maude K. Wetmore.

Mr. I. Lincoln Sherman, President of the Newport Agricultural Society, has been chosen one of the board of directors of the big union Agricultural Show to be given by the combined agricultural societies of the State in the State Armory, Providence, about November 12th.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)
Annual Reports Read and Officers Elected of Berkeley Parent-Teachers' Association

The annual meeting of the Berkeley Parent-Teachers' Association was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Berkeley School, with a good attendance. The annual reports were read and the election of officers for the ensuing year was as follows:

President—Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham.
1st Vice President—Mrs. Benjamin W. H. Peckham.
2nd Vice President—Miss Annie Gibson.
Secretary—Miss Margaret Gibson.
Treasurer—Mrs. William Whitman.
Director—Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham.
A committee composed of Mrs. John Nicholson and Miss Sadie Peabody were appointed to try to secure suitable land thereabout for a suitable playground for the children of the Berkeley, as the grounds there are so very small.
Mrs. Jeannette Child and Miss Daisy Harrison were both present.
and Mr. John R. Medeiros SHADLU
Miss Annie Sullivan of Newport and Mr. John R. Medeiros of this town were united in marriage on Wednesday. After a brief wedding tour they will reside here at their new home on Paradise avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wordell have had as guest at their home on Wapping Road, their daughter, Miss Grace Wordell of Providence.

The Aquidneck Dairyman's Association held a meeting at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Alden P. Smith and infant daughter, who have been at the Newport Hospital, are now making a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody on Third Beach Road.

Mrs. Clifton B. Ward was recently called to Providence by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Edward Brown, who recently suffered a shock which rendered her helpless.

Mr. Harold Irish, who is ill with scarlet fever, is not gaining as fast as his friends desire.

The monthly meeting of the Berkeley Dramatic Club, which was postponed from last Friday, was held this week at the Berkeley Parish House.

Mrs. King of Warren is guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Albro, at Slate Hill farm.

St. Columba's Guild are planning to serve a lobster salad supper at the Berkeley Parish House next week on Tuesday evening. Later in the month it is planned to give a strawberry supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Langstaff of Providence have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Brown.

The members of the Holy Cross Guild met at the Guild House for a house cleaning party recently.

The Men's Community Club held a meeting at the Holy Cross Guild House on Wednesday evening. The entertainment, which was a surprise, was in charge of Mr. Frederick Coggeshall, Mr. Henry L. Chase, Jr., and Mr. Anthony.

Miss Annie R. Almy, who has been spending the winter in New York, is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Almy on Union street.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman have as guests their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Jones, and Master Daniel W. Jones, Jr., of St. Louis.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Mr. Geo. Anthony died suddenly at his home on the East Main Road. He was in the yard doing some light work when he dropped dead.

He was the younger son of the Rev. Gould Anthony, and received his education in the public schools of the town. When a young man he married Miss Lucy Coggeshall. To them was born a daughter Mary, now Mrs. Frank W. Wheeler. Mrs. Anthony was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Coggeshall, died and two years later he married Ellie Maria Coggeshall and to them were born three sons, Gould, who married Miss Anna Chase; William C., who is married and resides in Gary, Ill., and George, who is married and resides in the house with his parents.

Mr. Anthony was a member of the Christian Church and for many years a deacon and teacher of the Bible Class of the Sunday School. He is survived by a widow, four children and four grandchildren. The funeral, which was private, was held from his home last Sunday. The interment was in the Union cemetery in the family plot.

Mr. Edwin Wilbur of New York is guest of his uncle, Mr. Augustus Wilbur, and Mrs. Wilbur and family at their home on La Mont Farm.

Several deer have been seen in the vicinity of Glen street.

Mr. Abram Rathbone has returned to his home on Middle Road after an operation upon his eyes.

Oakland Lodge, No. 32 I. O. O. F., is planning to give a strawberry festival on June 16 at Oakland Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Draper recently gave a bridge party at their home at Maryland Farm.

The Rectory of St. Mary's Church has been cleaned recently.

A MAN FOR THE AGES

A STORY OF THE BUILDERS OF DEMOCRACY

BY IRVING BACHELLER

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CHAPTER V.

In Which the Character of Bim Kelso Flashes Out in a Strange Adventure That Begins the Weaving of a Long Thread of Romance.

The shell of the cabin was finished that day. Its puncheon floor was in place but its upper floor was to be laid when the boards were ready. Its two doors were yet to be made and hung. Its five windows to be fitted and made fast. Its walls to be chinked with clay mortar. Samson and Harry stayed that evening after the rest were gone, smoothing the puncheon floor. They made a few nails at the forge after supper and went over to Abe's store about blue. Two of the Clary's Grove gang who had tarried in the village sat in the gloom of its little veranda apparently asleep. Doctor Allen, Jack Kelso, Alexander Ferguson and Martin Waddell were sitting by its fireside while Abe sat on the counter with his legs hanging off.

"I'm sorry we had to have trouble," Samson remarked. "It's the only spot on the day. I'll never forget the kindness of the people of New Salem."

"The raising bee is a most significant thing," said Kelso. "Democracy tends to universal friendship—each works for the crowd and the crowd for each, and there are no favorites. Every community is like the thousand friends of Thebes. Most of its units stand together for the common good—for justice, law and honor. The schools are spinning strands of democracy out of all this European wool. Railroads are to pick them up and weave them into one great fabric. By and by we shall see the ten million friends of America standing together as did the thousand friends of Thebes."

"It's a great thought," said Abe. "No man can estimate the size of that mighty phalanx of friendship all trained in one school," Kelso went on. "Two years ago the Encyclopedia Britannica figured that the population of the United States in 1905 would be 168,000,000 people, and in 1908, 172,000,000. Wealth, power, science, literature, all follow in the train of light and numbers. The causes which moved the sceptre of civilization from the Euphrates, to western Europe will carry it from the latter to the new world."

"They say that electricity and the development of the steam engine are going to make all men think alike," said Abe. "If that's so democracy and liberty will spread over the earth. I reckon we are near the greatest years in history. It is a privilege to be alive."

"And young," Doctor Allen added. "Young! What a God's blessed thing is that!" said Kelso. "Abe, have you learned 'The Coter's Saturday Night'?"

"Not yet. It's a heavy hog to hold, but I'll get a grip on an ear and a hind leg and lift it out of the pen before long. You see."

"Don't fail to do that. It will be a help and joy to ye."

"Old Kirkham is a hard master," said Abe. "I hear his bell ringing every time I get a minute's leisure. Pinch through with him. Now I want to study rhetoric."

"Only schoolmasters study rhetoric," Kelso declared. "A real poet or a real orator is born with all the rhetoric he needs. Rhetoric is a steed for a light load under the saddle, but he's too warm-blooded for the harness. He was for the day of the plumed knight—not for these times." No man of sense would use a prancing horse on a plow or a stone boat. A good plow horse is a beautiful thing. The play of his muscles, the power of his stride are poetry to me, but when he tries to put on style he is ridiculous. That suggests what rhetoric is apt to do to the untrained intellect. If you've anything to say or write, head straight across the field and keep your eye on the furrow."

In the last diary of Samson Henry Traylor is this entry:

"I went to Gettysburg with the President today and sat near him when he spoke. Mr. Everett addressed the crowd for an hour or so. As Kelso would say 'He rode the prancing steed of Rhetoric.' My old friend went straight across the field. When he finished, the field plowed and harrowed and fertilized by war, had been sowed for all time. The spring's work was done and well done."

At a quarter of ten the doctor rose and said:

"We're keeping Abe from his sleep and wearing the night away with philosophy. I'm going home."

"I came over to see if you could find a man to help me tomorrow," Samson said to Abe. "Harry is going over to do the chinking alone. I want a man to help me on the whipsaw while I cut some boards for the upper flooring."

"I'll help you myself," Abe proposed.

"I reckon I'll close the store tomorrow unless Jack will lend it."

"You can count on that," said Jack.

"The store of Samson and a day of rest will do the trick."

Abe went with his friends to the store where they were to meet.

Clary's Grove sat as if sound asleep. It is probable, however, that they had heard what Samson had said to Abe.

Next morning Abe and Samson set out for the woods soon after daylight.

"I like that boy Harry," said Abe.

"I reckon he's got good stuff in him. The way he landed on Bap McNoll was a caution. I like to see a feller come right up to the scratch, without an invitation just in the nick of time, as he did. That boy is a likely young colt—strong and limber and well put together and broad between the eyes."

"And gentle as a kitten," Samson added. "There never was a better face on a boy or a better heart behind it. We like him."

"Yes, sir. He's a well topped young tree—straight and sound and good timber. Looks as if that little girl of Jack's was terribly took up with him. I don't wonder."

"What kind of a girl is she?" Samson asked.

"Awful shy since the arrow hit her. She don't know what it means, yet. She'll get used to that, I reckon. She's a good girl and smart as a steel trap."

Harry Needles went whistling up the road toward the new house with sickle, hoe and shovel.

As he passed the Kelso cabin he whistled the tune of "Sweet Nightingale." It had haunted his mind since he had heard it in the woods. He whistled as loudly as ever he could and looked at the windows. Before he had passed, Bim's face looked out at him with a smile and her hand flickered back of the panes and he waved his to her. His heart beat fast as he hurried along.

"I'm not so very young," he said to himself. "I wish I hadn't put on these old clothes. Mrs. Traylor is an awful nice woman but she's determined to make me look like a plow horse. I don't see why she couldn't let me wear decent clothes."

Sarah had enjoyed mothering the boy. His health had returned. His cheeks were ruddy, his dark eyes clear and bright, his tall form erect and sturdy.

He had helped Alexander Ferguson with the making of the fireplace and knew how to mix the mortar. He worked with a will, for his heart was in the new home. It was a fine September morning. The far reaches of the great, grassy plain were dimmed with haze. It was a vast, flowery wilderness, waving and murmuring in the breeze like an ocean. How long those acres, sown by the winds of heaven, had waited for the plowman now arrived!

Harry felt the beauty of the scene but saw and enjoyed more the face of Bim Kelso as he worked and planned his own house—no cabin, but a mansion like that of Judge Harper in the village near his old home. He had fitted every crevice in the rear wall and was working on the front when he heard the thunder of running horses and saw figures dim in a cloud of dust, flying up the road again. He thought of the threat of Bap McNoll. It occurred to him that he would be in a bad way alone, with those ruffians if they were coming for revenge. He thought of running toward the grove, which was a few rods from the rear door of the house, and hiding there. He couldn't bear to run. Bim and all the rest of them would hear of it. So with the sickle in his right hand he stood waiting inside the house and hoping they wouldn't stop. They rode up to the door and dismounted quietly and hobbled their horses. There were five of them who crowded into the cabin with McNoll in the lead.

"Now, you young rooster, you're going to get what's comin' to you," he growled.

The boy faced them bravely and warned them away with his sickle. They were prepared for such emergencies. One of them drew a bag of bird shot from his pocket and hurled it at Harry's head. It hit him full in the face and he staggered against the wall, stunned by the blow. They rushed upon the boy and disarmed him and bore him to the floor. For a little time he knew not what was passing. When he came to, his hands and feet were tied and the men stood near cursing and laughing, while their leader, McNoll, was draining a bottle. Suddenly he heard a voice trembling with excitement and wet with tears saying:

"You go 'way from here or I'll kill you dead. So help me God I'll kill you. If one of you touches him he's going to die."

He saw Bim Kelso at the window with her gun leveled at the head of McNoll. Her face was red with anger. Her eyes glowed. As he looked a tear welled from one of them and trickled down the scuffed surface of her cheek. McNoll turned without a word and walked sulkily out of the back door. The others crowded after him. They ran as soon as they had got out of the door. She left the window. In a moment the young men were snoring away.

Bim came into the house sobbing with emotion but with her head erect. She stood her gun in a corner and kept her the helpless boy. He was crying also. Her hair fell upon his



He Staggered Against the Wall.

face as he looked at the spot of deep scarlet color made by the shot bag. She kissed it and held her cheek against his and whispered: "Don't cry. It's all over now. I'm going to cut these ropes."

It was as if she had known and loved him always. She was the young mother with her first child. Tenderly she wiped his tears away with her blond, slicken hair. She cut his bonds and he rose and stood before her. Her face changed like magic.

"Oh what a fool I've been!" she exclaimed.

"Why so?" he asked.

"I cried and I kissed you and we never have been introduced to each other."

She covered her eyes with her hair and with bent head went out of the door.

"I'll never forget that kiss as long as I live," said the boy as he followed her. "I'll never forget your help or your crying either."

"Go away from me—I don't speak to you," she said. "Go back to your work. I'll stay here and keep watch."

The boy returned to his task pointing up the inside walls but his mind and heart were out in the sunlight talking with Bim. Once he looked out of the door and saw her leaning against the neck of the pony, her face hidden in his mane. When the sun was low she came to the door and said:

"You had better stop now and go home."

She looked down at the ground and added:

"Please, please, don't tell on me."

"Of course not," he answered. "But I hope you won't be afraid of me any more."

She looked up at him with a little smile. "Do you think I'm afraid of you?" she asked as if it were too absurd to be thought of. She unlatched and mounted her pony but did not go.

"I do wish you could raise a mustache," she said, looking wistfully into his face. "I can't bear to see you look so terribly young; you get worse and worse every time I see you. I want you to be a regular man right quick."

He wondered what he ought to say and presently stammered: "I—I intend to. I guess I'm more of a man than anybody would think to look at me."

"You're too young to ever fall in love, I reckon."

"No, I'm not," he answered with decision.

"Have you got a rakery?" she asked.

"No."

"I reckon it would be a powerful help. You put soap on your lip and mow it off with a razor. My father says it makes the grass grow."

There was a moment of silence during which she brushed the mane of her pony. Then she asked timidly:

"Do you like yellow hair?"

"Yes, if it looks like yours."

"If you don't mind I'll put a mustache on you just—just to look at every time I think of you."

"When I think of you I put violets in your hair," he said.

He took a step toward her as he spoke and as he did so she started her pony. A little way off she checked him and said:

"I'm sorry. There are no violets now."

She rode away slowly waving her hand and singing with the joy of a bird in the springtime.

That evening when Harry was helping Samson with the horses he said:

"I'm going to tell you a secret. I wish you wouldn't say anything about it."

Samson stood pulling the hair out of his card and looking very stern as he listened while Harry told of the assault upon him and how Bim had arrived and driven the rowdies away with her gun but he said not a word of her demonstration of tender sympathy. To him, that had clothed the whole adventure with a kind of sanctity so that he could not bear to have it talked about.

Samson's eyes glowed with anger. They searched the face of the boy. His voice was deep and solemn when he said:

"This is a serious matter. Why do you wish to keep it a secret?"

The boy blushed. For a moment he knew not what to say. Then he spoke: "It ain't me so much—it's her," he muttered to say, "She wouldn't want it to be talked about and I don't either."

Samson began to understand. "She's quite a girl, I guess," he said thoughtfully. "She must have the nerve of a warrior—like the men."

"Yes, that's true," Harry said, but it didn't come any more, that's sure."

said Harry.

"We'll look out for them after this," Samson rejoined. "The first time I meet that man McNoll he'll have to settle with me and he'll pay cash on the nail."

Samson, having heard of Harry's part in Abe's fight and of the fact that he was to be working alone all day at the new house, had ridden out through the woods to the open prairie and hunted in sight of the new cabin that afternoon. Unwilling to confess her extreme interest in the boy she had said not a word of her brave act. It was not shame; it was partly a kind of rebellion against the tyranny of youthful ardor; it was partly the fear of ridicule.

So it happened that the adventure of Harry Needles made scarcely a ripple on the sensitive surface of the village life. It will be seen, however, that it had started strong undercurrents likely, in time, to make themselves felt.

The house and barn were finished, whereupon Samson and Harry drove to Springfield—a muddy, crude and growing village with thick woods on its north side—and bought furniture. Their wagon was loaded and they were ready to start for home. They were walking on the main street when Harry touched Samson's arm and whispered:

"There's McNoll and Callaghan."

The pair were walking a few steps ahead of Samson and Harry. In a second Samson's big hand was on McNoll's shoulder.

"This is Mr. McNoll, I believe," said Samson.

The other turned with a scared look.

"What do you want of me?" he demanded.

Samson threw him to the ground with a jerk so strong and violent that it rent the sleeve from his shoulder. McNoll's companion, who had felt the weight of Samson's hand and had had enough of it, turned and ran.

"What do you want of me?" McNoll asked again as he struggled to free himself.

"What do I want of you—you puny little coward," said Samson, as he lifted the bully to his feet and gave him a toss and swung him in the air and continued to address him. "I'm just going to muss you up proper. If

you don't say you're sorry and mean it I'll put a tow string on your neck and give you to some one that wants a dog."

"I'm sorry," said McNoll. "Honest I am! I was drunk when I done it."

Samson released his prisoner. A number in the crowd which had gathered around them clapped their hands and shouted, "Hurrah for the stranger!"

A constable took Samson's hand and said: "You deserve a vote of thanks. That man and his friends have made me more trouble than all the rest of the drinking men put together."

"And I am making trouble for myself," said Samson. "I have made myself ashamed. I am no fighting man. I was never in such a muss on a public street before and with God's help I'll never happen again."

"Where do you live?" the officer asked.

"In New Salem."

"I wish it was here. We need men like you."

Samson wrote in his diary:

"On the way home my heart was sore. I prayed in silence that God would forgive me for my bad example to the boy. I promised that I would not again misuse the strength He has given me. In my old home I would have been disgraced by it. The minister would have preached of the destruction that follows the violent man to put him down; the people would have looked askance at me. Deacon Somers would have called me aside to look into my soul; and Judge Grandy and his wife would not have invited me to their parties. Here it's different. A chap who can take the law in his hands and bring the evil man to his senses, even if he has to hit him over the head, is looked up to. It's a reckless country. You feel it as soon as you get here. In that, I fear, I shall be as headlong as the rest of them. Some way the news of my act has got here from Springfield. Sarah was kind of cut up. Jack Kelso has nicknamed me 'The man with the iron arm' and Abe, who is a better man every way, hurls at my embarrassment and says I ought to feel honored. For one thing Jack Armstrong has become a good citizen. His wife has loved a pair of breeches for Abe. They say McNoll has left the country. There has been no doveling here since that day. I guess the long is broken once and for all in this way."

Sarah enjoyed fixing up the cabin. Jack Kelso had given her some deer and buffalo skins to lay on the floors. The upper room, reached by a stick ladder, had its two beds, one of which Harry occupied. The children slept below in a trundle bed that was pushed under the larger one when it was made up in the morning.

"Some time I'm going to put in a window and get rid of that stick ladder," Samson had said.

Sarah had all the arts of the New England house maker. Under her hand the cabin, in color, atmosphere and general neatness, would have delighted a higher taste than was to be found on the prairie, save in the brain of Kelso, who really had some acquaintance with beauty. To be sure the bed was in one corner, spread with its upper cover knit of gray yarn harmonizing in color with the bark of the log walls. A handsome dark brown buffalo robe lay beside it. The rifle and powder horn were hung above the mantel. The fireplace had its crane of wrought iron.

Every one in the little village came to the house warming. The people were in their best clothes. The women wore dresses of new calico—save Mrs. Doctor Allen, who wore a black silk dress which had come with her from her late home in Lexington. Bim Kelso came in a dress of red muslin trimmed with white lace. Ann Rutledge also wore a red dress and came with Abe. The latter was rather grotesque in his new flannel trousers, of a better length than the former pair, but still too short.

"It isn't fair to blame the trousers or the tailor," he had said when he had tried them on. "My legs are so long that the imagination of the tailor is sure to fall short if the cloth don't. Next time I'll have 'em made to measure with a ten-foot pole instead of a yardstick. If they're too long I can roll 'em up and let out a link or two when they shrink. Ever since I was a boy I have been troubled with shrinking pants."

Abe wore a blue swallow-tail coat with brass buttons, the tails of which were so short as to be well above the danger of pressure when he sat down. His cowhide shoes had been well blackened; the blue yarn of his socks showed above them. "These darned socks of mine are rather proud and conceited," he used to say. "They like to show off."

He wore a shirt of white, unbleached cotton, a starched collar and black tie.

In speaking of his collar to Samson, he said that he felt like a wild horse in a box stall.

Master Grinnup, the schoolmaster, was there—a smooth-faced man with a large head, sandy hair and a small mustache, who spoke by note, as it were. Kelso called him the great articulator and said that he walked in the valley of the shadow of Lumbey Murray. He seemed to keep a watchful eye on his words, as if they were a lot of schoolboys not to be trusted. They came out with a kind of self-conscious rectitude.

The children's games had begun and the little house rang with their songs and laughter, while their elders sat by the fire and along the walls talking. Ann Rutledge and Bim Kelso and Harry Needles and John McNoll played with them. In one of the dances all joined in singing the verses:

I won't have none of yer weavly wheat,
I won't have none of yer barley;
I won't have none of yer weavly wheat,
To make a cake for Charley.

Charley is a fine young man,
Charley is a dandy;
Charley likes to kiss the girls,
Whenever it comes handy.

"I'm Just Goin' to Muss You Up Proper."

When a victim was caught in the flying scrimmage at the end of a passage in the game of Prisoners, he or she was brought before the blindfolded judge:

"Heavy, heavy hangs over your head," said the constable.

"Fine or superfine?" the judge inquired.

"Fine," said the constable, which meant that the victim was a boy. Then the sentence was pronounced and generally it was this:

"Go bow to the witliest, kuel to the prettiest and kiss the one that you love best."

Harry was the first prisoner. He went straight to Bim Kelso and bowed and knelt, and when he had risen she turned and ran like a scared deer around the chair and the crowd of onlookers, some assisting and some checking her flight, before the nimble youth. Hard pressed, she ran out of the open door, with a merry laugh, and just beyond the steps Harry caught and kissed her, and her cheeks had the color of roses when he led her back.

John McNoll kissed Ann Rutledge that evening and was most attentive to her, and the women were saying that the two had fallen in love with each other.

"See how she looks at him," one of them whispered.

"Well, it's just the way he looks at her," the other answered.

At the first pulse of the merriment Kelso stood on a chair, and then stenciled fell upon the little company.

"My good neighbors," he began "we are here to rejoice that new friends have come to us and that a new home is born to our midst. We bid them welcome. They are big-boned, big-hearted folks. No man has grown large who has not at one time or another had his feet in the soil and felt its magic power going up into his blood and bone and sinew. Here is a wonderful soil and the inspiration of wide horizons; here are broad and fertile fields. Where the corn grows high you can grow statesmen. It may be that out of one of these little cabins a man will come to carry the torch of Liberty and Justice so high that its light will shine into every dark place. So let no one despise the cabin—humble as it is. Samson and Sarah Traylor, I welcome and congratulate you. Whatever may come, you can find no better friends than these, and of this you may be sure, the child of the prairie will ever go about with a

land organ and a monkey. Our friend, Honest Abe, is one of the few men in this neighborhood. Among his assets are 'Kirkham's Grammar,' 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' the 'Lives of Washington and Henry Clay,' 'Hamlet's Soliloquy,' 'Othello's Speech in the Senate,' 'Marc Anthony's Address,' and a part of 'Webster's Reply to Hayne.' A man came along the other day and sold him a barrel of rubber for two bits. In it he found a volume of 'Blackstone's Commentaries.' On Blackstone challenged him to a wrestling and Abe has grappled with him. I reckon he'll take his measure as easily as he took Jack Armstrong's. Later he has got possession of a noble steed. It is 'The Coter's Saturday Night,' by Robert Burns. I propose to ask him to let us share his enjoyment of his treasure."

Abe, who had been sitting with his legs doubled beneath him on a buffalo skin, between Joe and Betsey Traylor, rose and said:

"Mr. Kelso's remarks, especially the part which applied to me, remind me of the story of the prosperous grove of Joliet. One Saturday night he and his boys were busy selling snuff. Suddenly in came a man with whom

he had quarreled and laid two dead cats on the counter.

"There," said he, "this makes seven today. I'll call Monday and get my money."

"We were doing a good business carrying fun," it seems a pity to make it and throw suspicion on the quality of the goods by throwing a cat on the counter."

This raised a storm of merriment, after which he recited the poem of Burns, with keen appreciation of its quality. Samson repeatedly writes of his gift for interpretation, especially of the comic and now and then in particular stress on his power of miscelary."

John Cameron sang, 'The Sword of Bunker Hill' and 'Forty Years Ago, Tom.' Samson played while the other people danced until midnight. Then after noisy farewells, men, women and children started in the moonlight toward the village. Ann Rutledge and Abe on one arm and John McNoll on the other.

CHAPTER VI.

Which Describes the Lonely Life in a Prairie Cabin and a Stirring Adventure on the Underground Railroad About the Time It Began Operations.

"When Samson paid Mr. Gollaber, a 'detector' came with the latter to look at the money before it was accepted. There were many counterfeits and he kept only at a certain discount a face value going about those days at the detector was in great request. It is after moving in, Samson dug a well and lined it with a hollow log. He bought tools and another team and then he and Harry began their plowing. Day after day for weeks they paced with their turning ferret until a hundred acres, stretching half a mile to the west and well to the north of the house, were black with them. Fever and ague descended on the little home in the early winter."

In a letter to her brother, dated January 4th, 1832, Sarah writes:

"We have been longing for news from home, but not a word has come from you. It don't seem as if we could stand it unless we hear from you or some of the folks once in a while. We are not dead just because we are a thousand miles away. We want to hear from you. Please write and let us know how father and mother are and all the news. We have all been sick with the fever and ague. It is a beautiful country and the soil is very rich, but there is some sickness. Samson and I were both sick at the same time. I never knew Samson to get up before. He couldn't go on his back so. Little Joe helped me get the fire started and brought some water and waited on us. Harry Needles had gone away to Springfield for a while with a drove of hogs. Two of our boys are with him. He is going to buy a new suit. He is a very good boy. Joe and Betsey got back to the doctor at nine. That night Mr. Lincoln came and sat up with us and gave us our medicine and kept the fire going. It was comical to see him lying beside Joe in his trundle bed with his long legs sticking over the end of it and his feet sticking over the floor about a yard from the bed. He was spread all over the place. He talked about religion and his eyes would shock most of our friends in the East. He doesn't believe in the power of Heaven that the ministers talk about or any eternal hell. He

Continued on Page 3.

The Mercury.

ESTABLISHED 1852

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Saturday, June 11, 1921

Raw sugar is now selling at 4 1/2 cts. a pound, which is the lowest price in over four years.

At the town elections in Rhode Island this week Glocester, Hopkinton and South Kingstown went Republican and Richmond Democratic.

Over \$10,000,000 gold arrived in this country this week. This added to the importations already reported brings the stock of new gold in this country up to over \$25,000,000.

The United States Senate proposes an army of 170,000 men. This is 20,000 more than was proposed by the House, but a reduction from the present army of 260,000 men.

The new tariff bill which is now being formulated by the Ways and Means committee of the National House, is expected to be the highest on record and very drastic in all its measures.

As a result of the passage by Congress of an act limiting the number of immigrants that can be brought to this country, it is said that the Italian Fabro Steamship Company of Providence is to be discontinued very soon.

Secretary Weeks says that it would be the height of folly for the United States to disarm before other nations take similar action. He truthfully says time has not lessened the wisdom of Washington's advice, "in time of peace, prepare for war."

The prophets who have been predicting the destruction of the world by Winckler's comet which they claim is approaching at an enormous rate need fear no longer. Astronomers now say that it will not come within ten million miles of the Earth, so we can all take courage again. The general smash-up will not come this year.

"The coal industry solidly opposes any United States fuel laws." So say the coal barons in the hearing before the Congressional Committee. Of course they do. What they want is the opportunity to gouge the public to the limit. It is to be hoped that Congress will speedily adopt stringent measures against coal profiteering.

If the price of coal keeps going up our government will be compelled to take control of the coal fields and operate them. The operators claim that more money will be required to buy coal this fall than heretofore. The trouble is the miners work less than half the time and the operators encourage a small output in order that they may fleece the consumers, who, apparently, have no protection against the greed of both operator and miner.

The Republican National Committee has decided to reduce the representation of the Southern States in all State and National Conventions. This action in many respects is unfair to the colored voter. The South has generally disfranchised the negro and now the National Committee to a limited extent has done the same. If Congress would only do its duty and reduce the representation in Congress of those States that have eliminated the colored vote, it would be an act of justice.

The city of New London has adopted the plan of City Manager, and New Haven is to vote on the same plan very soon. The New London system calls for a Council of Seven chosen at large. These seven will choose a City Manager at a salary of \$5000. He may be a resident of the city and he may not, but he must eventually become a resident. Upon this Manager is placed the responsibility of running the city economically and in a manner satisfactory in all respects. Otherwise, he goes out. The idea is to have the city run like a large and successful business corporation, in an intelligent and business-like manner. Newport will do well to watch the New London experiment very closely and if it proves a success there should be no hesitation in adopting it for our own use. The mongrel city government under which we have lived for the past fifteen years has proved a gigantic failure. In fact, it has never been approved by anyone except by those who are its beneficiaries. The expenses, under this irresponsible control, have gone up with leaps and bounds. The taxes have been more than doubled during its administration and the valuation of the city has been arbitrarily increased from year to year. The bonded debt of the city has more than doubled and has very little to show for it. In fact, today we are told, the city is on the verge of bankruptcy. The enormously inflated Representative Council of 185 persons, is an utterly irresponsible body, and the sooner it is done away with the better it will be for all concerned.

AVIATION FATALITIES

The frightful disaster that overtook an army airplane going up from Washington, with many other recent airplane tragedies, is a sharp reminder of the price that scientific advance has to pay. Some people will say that aviation is surrounded by so many perils that it should be abandoned as a commercial enterprise.

If that theory had prevailed in ancient times men would never have set out to sail the seas in their frail cockleshells then used as ships. Columbus or the Norsemen would never have crossed the ocean and the American continent would still be tenanted by savages.

The airplane tragedies so far recorded must be few in proportion to the innumerable multitude who lost their lives in developing sea navigation. The world is full of adventurous spirits who will not be daunted by any such hazards. They would rather risk their lives than miss the exhilaration that comes from conquering nature. The world owes an incalculable debt to these bold leaders of progress.

THE ROUGH ELEMENTS

The terrible race riots that slew nearly 100 people at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and resulted in the burning of 10 blocks of negro houses, reveals once more the undercurrent of rough brutality that stands ready to break out where it sees a chance.

When such violence arises, the excuse is usually given that some man must be punished for some dastardly act. But there is no justice in the blind acts of a mob. It often visits vengeance on the innocent. At best it encourages brutal men to take the law into their own hands, and commit lawless acts to satisfy their own lawless passions. Mob leaders ought to suffer such drastic punishment, that hereafter the rough element will conclude that it will be more healthy for them to leave punishment to the law and the courts.

ADMIRAL SIMS CALLED DOWN

Secretary Denby has called Admiral Sims to account for the speech, he is reported to have made at the English Speaking Union in London a few days ago. Denby cabled "I have read with amazement certain extracts from a speech purporting to have been made by you in addressing the English Speaking Union, upon the Irish Question." He then quotes the language which Sims is reported to have used. "Some of them naturalized, and some born there, but none of them Americans at all. They have the blood of British and American boys on their hands for the obstructions they placed in the way of the most effective operation of the Allied naval forces during the war."

AMERICANIZATION METHODS.

Here are the features of the Americanization work now conducted in Boston:

1. New reading room in Italian quarter, attended by hundreds of adults.
2. 2000 school children meet to hear American history stories.
3. Talks on advantages of citizenship, with motion pictures, community singing, these having been attended by 60,000 persons.
4. Immigrant children solicit their parents to attend night school.
5. Factory classes in English and citizenship provided by corporations.
6. Advice free to immigrants on business and citizenship matters.

That was a bad fire in East Greenwich Wednesday when the barn of Almon I. Place about six miles west of the village was burned and Harold A. Hopkins, who had been working on the farm, was burned to death in it. The body was so charred that it was unrecognizable. In addition to the barn, a wagon house, shed and shop and part of the farm house were consumed before the fire company succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Several animals were burned to death in the fire. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Deep-sea Fisheries Association will be held in Savannah, Georgia, this year Nov. 15th to 18th. This promises to be a meeting of more than usual interest, as the question of water transportation is growing in importance as railroad rates go up. Delegates are expected to attend this convention from all the Atlantic coast States from Maine to Florida. Hon. J. Hampton Moore, Mayor of Philadelphia, is the President of the Association and is a live wire.

The wheat crop of the country promises to be 43,000,000 bushels larger than last year. A total product of 830,000,000 bushels is promised. 1,405,000,000 bushels of oats are predicted. Barley, rye and hay in like proportions are the predictions of the Bureau of Agriculture. The apple and pear productions are not reported so good. The condition of these crops is only about 40 per cent. normal.

They had a thunder storm in Providence on Wednesday and the lightning struck a house. No great damage was done. There was no semblance of a storm this way.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., June 11, 1921.

During the week centering on June 20 a warm wave will come into the northern part of Rockies, pass eastward over or north of the great lakes, causing very warm weather in all of Canada and the northern tier of our States. Center of this warm wave will cross meridian 90 near June 16 pass the great lakes near 10 and reach Atlantic coast 17. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave. This will be a moderate, unimportant storm, not much rain but fair crop weather.

In middle and southern States south of latitude 40 during the week centering on June 15, about same time given for the above described northern storm—a high barometer, or cool wave, also called anti-cyclone, will pass eastward, causing cooler than usual weather. Center of that cool wave will cross meridian 90 near June 15 and reach Atlantic coast near 17. First part of it will bring rains and last part clearing weather. Generally good crop weather will prevail. No great storms are expected during the week centering on June 15 and crop weather promises are fair.

Previous bulletins warned of dangerous storms last days of May and first week of June. A destructive tornado struck the great lakes May 28. That is a good omen for all sections except for the immediate locality where the tornado struck. A tornado or a hurricane gives relief to the electro-magnetic tension of the planetary forces and promises less intensity of following storms than otherwise might be expected. In a tornado the destructive force is largely increased while its extent is largely decreased.

Another period of dangerous storms is due during the week centering on June 27. If a tornado occurs it will probably be on June 26 or 27. I am closely studying the 'tornadoes now and expect to make my next improvement on the intensity or force of the storms. They can also be more definitely located and that improvement will come later. The next heavy rains will also come during the week centering on June 28. I have in view an improvement in locating future precipitation.

A great change is near in marketing grain and cotton and I hope to see all farmers and business people unite in their local interests. Give us fair and steady markets and I can make good forecasts as to what the future market prices of grain and cotton will be. Supply and demand is the true basis for market values and I am decidedly in favor of the great revolution, now on in America, the purpose of which is to change the government of the markets from the profiteer, his palace, and not a resident of the agricultural districts, to the supply, produced where grain and cotton grow and to demand of the world's consumers, who must be reached by the shortest route and lowest freight rates.

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Weekly Calendar JUNE 1921

STANDARD TIME											
	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed
11 Sat	4 07	7 22	11 28	11 55	12 12	12 30	12 48	1 06	4 07	7 22	11 28
12 Sun	4 07	7 22	11 28	11 55	12 12	12 30	12 48	1 06	4 07	7 22	11 28
13 Mon	4 07	7 22	11 28	11 55	12 12	12 30	12 48	1 06	4 07	7 22	11 28
14 Tues	4 07	7 22	11 28	11 55	12 12	12 30	12 48	1 06	4 07	7 22	11 28
15 Wed	4 07	7 22	11 28	11 55	12 12	12 30	12 48	1 06	4 07	7 22	11 28
16 Thurs	4 07	7 22	11 28	11 55	12 12	12 30	12 48	1 06	4 07	7 22	11 28
17 Fri	4 07	7 22	11 28	11 55	12 12	12 30	12 48	1 06	4 07	7 22	11 28

New Moon, June 6th, 1.16 morning.
First Quar. June 12th, 4.01 evening.
Full Moon, June 20th, 4.42 morning.
Last Quar. June 25th, 3.15 morning.

Deaths.

In this city, 3d inst., Sarah L. daughter of the late William E. and Ruth C. Crandall, in her 61st year.
In this city, 4th inst., Rufus W. son of William K. and Emma J. Wheaton, aged 33 years.
In this city, 5th inst., Herman D. son of the late Charles F. and Mary Louise French.
At Colorado Springs, Col., Friday, June 3, 1921, Waldron Weaver, wife of William MacLeod.
In New York, 3d inst., Michael E. son of Frederick and the late Daniel T. Finney of this city.
In New York City, 4th inst., Thomas J. Glynn.
At Passaic, 4th inst., Nellie, daughter of Margaret and the late Patrick Dwyer.
In Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, David Brumman.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent.)

John Thomas

Block Island was greatly grieved to learn the news on last Monday of the death of John Thomas, the last of New Shoreham's veterans of the Civil War. Without doubt, Mr. Thomas was perhaps the most widely known citizen of Block Island for the last half century. Born at Pottsville, Pa., June 1st, 1833, Mr. Thomas came to the island in the year 1850. In 1863 he went to New York city and there married Miss Susan E. Hall. The next year Mr. and Mrs. Thomas removed to Block Island and settled down at the old homestead. Nine children were born to them of whom four still survive—George E. Thomas of Nantucket, Mass.; Mrs. J. E. Fernald, Cohasset, Mass.; Mrs. Ralph Breit-schmidt of Arlington, R. I. and Justin Thomas of Block Island.

Mr. Thomas died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fernald, at Cohasset, Mass., where he had been visiting the past few weeks.

When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Thomas enlisted as a private with the Block Island contingent on September 18, 1862. On July 29, 1863, he was sent home suffering from serious wounds which were inflicted during the heaviest fighting of the war, and it was nearly ten years before a complete recovery was effected.

Although in his 89th year, Mr. Thomas was exceptionally active and up to the last two weeks before his death he engaged in the duties of his trade, that of a brick mason. Many people wondered at his ability in climbing roofs and tall buildings, repairing brick chimneys, and, in truth, it was due to his over-ambitious integrity that his end came so unexpectedly last Monday. A bad fall a number of days ago necessitated the amputation of a leg, and blood poison resulting, recovery was impossible.

The funeral services were held on Thursday from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ralph Breit-schmidt, 19 Wales street, Arlington, R. I.

The flags on the U. S. Weather Bureau and Mohegan Hall were at half mast from Monday till Thursday.

William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Brooklyn, arrived on the Island last Wednesday for the season.

Flag Raising Held

A large audience gathered Thursday afternoon at the West Side Schoolhouse to witness a flag raising by the pupils of that school. The flag was purchased by the pupils. A 32-foot pole, the work of Albert Mitchell, was placed upon the highest elevation of the school hill, where the colors of Old Glory may be readily seen from the New Harbor by incoming ships. Mrs. Albert Mitchell has been for many years teacher of this school. The following program was presented: School March, with violin accompaniment.

Prayer Rev. L. B. Rose
Song—America School
Carnet accompaniment by R. P. Carr.
Christening of the Pole Friscilla Pierce

Raising of the Flag Robert Rose and Albert Harvey
Salute to the Flag School
Recitation Albert Harvey
Address R. P. Carr, Superintendent of Schools

Exercise Three schoolgirls
Recitation Lois Nash
Song—Battle Hymn of the Republic School

Exercise Four boys
Recitation Five girls
Recitation Ira Allen
Recitation Miss Frances Ball

Remarks Miss E. C. Hodge
Recitation Mrs. Frank Allen
Recitation Mrs. Materile Mott
Recitation Fred Jones
Recitation Miss Ethel Allen

Address Nicholas Ball,
Chairman of School Board

Song—Star Spangled Banner School

Mrs. E. Carol Hodge, State instructor of scientific temperance for the State W. C. T. U., made a tour of the island on Thursday and Friday, giving talks at the various schools.

Reception Tendered Late Block Islander

Rev. William B. Sharp and Mrs. Sharp were tendered an official reception and banquet at the North Tiverton Primitive Methodist Church last Thursday evening by the members of the church. Among those attending from Block Island were Rev. Alice Haire and Mr. Haire, Miss Ruth Westcott and Victor Haire.

Rev. Winifred Arnold will conduct the services at the Center Church on Sunday, June 12th. Rev. Alice Haire being called to preach the 37th anniversary sermon at the North Tiverton Primitive Methodist Church on that date.

Bill Campbell, open air manager of the National Hotel, arrived on the Island last Monday.

Capt. Tal Dodge and family have arrived on the Island and opened the Dodge Cottage on High street for the season.

Capt. Wm. T. Teal is visiting friends in Newport for the week.

Mrs. Elsie Ball has introduced a new dish to the local culinary artists. It is known as preserved potato bugs.

Capt. and Mrs. Wm. Hooper left Block Island for Green Hill last Sunday morning on Charles Allen's new speed boat, Rhode Island.

School Honors Awarded

Mrs. Cornelius Rose, teacher of the Gully School, announces the following Honor pupils at her School:

Perfect attendance for the year (neither absent nor tardy)—Madeline Thomas, Theresa Allen, Edith Dodge and Isabelle Steadman.

Highest general scholastic average—Harriet Conley, Isabelle Steadman, Edith Dodge, Madeline Thomas, Harry Rose, Jr., and Estelle McClaren.

Steam Roller Lost

Frank Paine, superintendent of the Highway department, lost the big steam roller one day last week. When found it was quietly resting on the old road, the chauffeur was making a detour to avoid a stretch of road recently tarred.

Final Business Meeting

The last business of the Block Island Athletic Association until the first Monday in October was held in Mohe-

gan Hall last Monday night. About 75 members being in attendance.

The Association voted to donate the use of Recreation Park to the local hotels for the unrestricted use of their guests during the entire summer. This will make possible a series of inter-hotel contests either in field sports or baseball in which the guests can participate. Considerable rivalry will naturally accrue and thus add entertainment for the summer visitors will result. The field has been graded and rolled and is in excellent condition.

The following were elected in the several departments:

Captain of the Ball team—Gene Kit Littlefield.
Manager—Capt. William Teal.
Coach—Jimmie Leachey.

Mrs. Louis Mitchell was given a rising vote of thanks for serving as director of the Orchestra and for bringing this department up to a high degree of proficiency. The Secretary was ordered to send written tokens of appreciation to the individual members of the Orchestra for their valuable services the past year.

At the conclusion of the Executive session, a sketch was given by Bob McNutt and Shady Nell—the name of the exhibition has not as yet been solved.

Dancing was enjoyed until 1 a. m. and refreshments served. The lucky number contest was awarded to Miss Ruby Willis and Shirley Smith.

By special arrangements with the Honolulu Entertainers, the Market Whists will be continued each Saturday night throughout June.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS

Much time was spent during the earlier part of the Wilson administration in passing laws regulating trusts and combinations. The extended debate over this question created much industrial disturbance, and had much to do with the prolonged depression of 1913-1914.

The question arises now what has been accomplished by that anti-trust legislation, that was enacted at the cost of so much unsettlement? Has it protected the people from the exactions of combines? Has it secured them fair prices?

Apparently it accomplished very little. It gave the officers of the government the machinery with which to operate against oppressive combinations. But the high prices of the past few years do not look as if the trusts were much afraid of these laws.

In many trades prices are now controlled by groups of producers so as to produce very high profits. The previous administration prosecuted a considerable number of little profiteers, but it did not succeed in breaking up the systems of controlling prices. Now more legislation is being demanded with the idea of making jail sentences obligatory where people are shown to have violated the anti-trust law. But it is doubtful if juries could ever be secured to enforce such laws.

It will go down to history that the Democratic administration made a failure of its attempt to handle the trusts. It pursued and harried them, it involved them in much expense, which all has to be charged up to the people as a part of the cost of doing business. But it has not developed any practical plan to maintain competition, or to secure fair prices. It created a great amount of business disturbance, without getting the results that the people demanded. The new administration must therefore take up this problem anew, with the feeling that some different policy must be worked out, some line that fits in better with the facts of business and human nature.

BUSINESS AND THE SCHOOLS

Formerly about the only interest that many business men took in education, was to see how the school appropriation could be cut down.

Then the war came on, and these business men were startled to learn that one service man out of four could not read simple English. Radical agitators began to work all through the country and the people they reached were the fellows who had no education. The man who could not afford to pay taxes to have foreign born people taught to read, frequently had his business all tied up by strikes caused by radical propaganda.

Not so many business men now will howl down propositions to give teachers a decent wage. At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, education was given a prominent place, rather a novel subject for a business man's convention.

It was the sense of the meeting that "only competent and well-trained teachers in hearty accord with American ideals shall be employed in any public schools."

They have a new steam ferry boat plying between Bristol, Connecticut Ferry and Prudence Island. The boat is the steamer Madeline, which formerly operated around Boston harbor. She has been practically rebuilt and is fifty-nine feet on the water line and has a seventeen foot beam.

The Pullman Company owns 7000 cars, 1000 of which are idle at the present time. The idle freight cars are getting to be more numerous each week.

Think of This, Bachelors.

A happy married man dies in good style at home, surrounded by his weeping wife and children. The old bachelor don't die at all—he sort of rots away, like a pollywog's tail.—Artemus Ward in "The Draft in Baldwille."

No official action will be taken this year to place boys on farms to work for the summer, owing to the failure of the Legislature to make any appropriation for the purpose. The above announcement is made by Stephen R. Dow, superintendent of the Boys' Farm Placement Bureau, which last summer continued the work of placing boys for farm work that had been performed by the Committee on Public Safety the previous three years.

Brown alumni and friends of the university, called upon to raise \$3,000,000 to add to the institution's endowment fund, have subscribed more than \$2,500,000, according to announcement given out in Providence by Henry D. Sharpe, chairman of the committee in charge of the fund. Approximately 2000 persons contributed to the fund.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET

Week Ending June 4, 1921

(Prepared by the United States Bureau of Markets.)

Fruits and Vegetables

Asparagus, lettuce, spinach and new potatoes were lower, cabbage and rhubarb higher, while other leading commodities showed little or no change from last week.

Increasing supplies of native asparagus forced a decline to a closing price of \$1.50-\$2.00 a bushel for prime stock. Norfolk bunching beets were firm at 7c to 8c a bushel, while carrots were slightly higher at 5c to 6c a bushel.

Native cucumbers were in good demand at \$1.00-\$1.50 a bushel. Native lettuce was in heavy supply, receipts ranging from 5000 to 10000 bushels a day. Price declined 15c to a closing range of 40c-60c a bushel.

Old potatoes are being crowded out by heavy receipts of new stock. Arrostook County Green Mountains were slightly lower at 10c-12c per 100 lb sack. New potatoes from the North Atlantic States were lower, closing mostly \$1.75-\$2.25 a barrel. Eastern Shore Virginia potatoes sold \$5.00-\$5.25 a barrel.

Native spinach was 25c lower under receipt of 3000 to 6000 bushels a day, the price throughout the week being 25c-30c a bushel.

Strawberries were still plentiful, but arrivals were better than last week. Prices were practically unchanged. Dolawaro and Maryland Gandys selling mostly 15c-20c, a quart by the wagon load.

Dairy and Poultry Products

The market as a whole has been very satisfactory this week, all products moving readily and with the exception of poultry, at slightly better prices. Opening of the shore resorts has made a better showing demand, and higher prices for other articles has brought more of the buyers to the market.

Butter is now showing the quality usually associated with full cream potatoes and that is generally considered the best for storing; as a speculation or for next winter's needs; so the active buying interest forced values up a full to one more with the close still firm. Top qualities have been short, and buying spread over all grades, retail needs using the scores not taken for storage. Fancy 92-93 score has been active up to 25c-30c and medium grades at 23c-25c.

The firmness in butter prices has also been shown in values of cheese, this holding firm on most styles. Buying has been equally good for storage and consumptive needs, dealers having no trouble disposing of good grades as fast as received. Retailers seem to be taking the small 2 lb. wheels best, and these have advanced a full cent following the rise at country points.

The hot weather, through producing sections has resulted in a heavy throw of bulk heated eggs, being burnt so badly that immediate sale was necessary and receivers have had to take some low prices to move them, some selling at 25c and under. This has made those allowing little or no heat damage command a premium, and fancy carcases and westerns have advanced 1c-2c. Western eggs packed for storage, have sold at 27c-28c for line as low as 24c for drails, and up to 30c for henneys. Nearby eggs have not been as plentiful at 25c-26c.

Poultry receipts have been expecting a heavy throw of fowl as soon as the laying season closed, and have been expected to drop in value. Demand has been sufficient to clean up the few arrivals up to the present but, in prospect for next week predict more poultry and a probably lower market. Live birds have already felt the effect of increasing receipts and has dropped sharply, other market quotations as low as 25c for fowl, but local dealers have still been obtaining 25c-30c. Broilers have dropped to around 25c-30c. The dressed fowl have mostly gone at the down to 35c for small undesirable sizes.

Justice Smith of the Maine Superior Court granted divorce decrees in 43 cases before him at the May term at Bangor.

In a report, Hermann O. Lythgoe, director of the food and drug division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, stated that on May 1, 1921, there was in cold storage in that state 35,000,000 pounds of food. The egg holdings are the highest on record for this time of the year, due to the early spring, the storage beginning about three weeks in advance of the usual season.

The Rev. Phoebe Ann Hanaford first regularly ordained woman minister in New England and a friend of Julia Ward Howe, died at the home of her grand-daughter in Rochester, N. Y. last

BISHOP QUAYLE

Just Recovering From
a Very Severe Illness.

All members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and many other persons who know and admire him, were rejoiced to learn that Bishop William A. Quayle of St. Louis was recovering from a severe illness.

INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK
CHEERS THE CABINET

Reports on Business Conditions
as Submitted to Members
Are Found Encouraging.

Washington.—The cabinet discussed industrial and financial conditions at length and there was a tendency on the part of the President's official family to look upon the situation as somewhat brighter. Reports received as to the readjustment of the troubles of the railroads and of industries in general were in the main more favorable than for some time. While members refused to discuss the reports concerning the European situation, the impression was permitted to get out that they were comparatively encouraging rather than depressing.

One point which was emphasized after the cabinet meeting was that the administration would steer a course away from any action which might smack of paternalism. This is not so easy a task as it might seem, it was said, as efforts were being made in many directions to obtain governmental assistance for business in other words, to make the government responsible for almost every angle of relief. It will be the purpose of the administration, however, to be helpful, but this aid can only be temporary.

The railroad situation was a point of intense interest in connection with the discussion of reconstruction. President Harding, it is stated, expressed satisfaction in the steps which already have been instituted to bring about late readjustments.

One important point developed was that the administration is not seeking to bring about a horizontal decrease in railroad rates. It is seeking rather to have readjustments made on the commodity basis. The feeling was expressed by some that this point had not been sufficiently emphasized, and that the public knew little of the progress which actually had been made in that direction.

The situation now, however, with price levels dropping sharply on many commodities, is a different one.

WORLD NEWS IN
CONDENSED FORM

GREENS FARMS, CONN.—Twelve high bred show and harness horses, owned by Edward T. Bedford, president of the Corn Products Refining Company and an officer of other Standard Oil subsidiaries, and valued at more than \$100,000, were burned to death when fire of mysterious origin destroyed the stables on the Bedford estate, Winifred Farm. The fire started early in the morning.

NEW YORK.—The United States army transport Cambria arrived from Antwerp with the bodies of 1,527 American soldiers killed overseas during the war.

MINEOLA, L. I.—Miss Laura Bromwell, foremost American aviatrix and holder of the loop the loop and speed records for women, was instantly killed here when the lost control of a single seat Canadian airplane, in which she was flying, and fell from a height of more than 1,000 feet.

VALLEY FORGE, PA.—America must play a leading part in reconstruction, but must remain unfettered in its thought and action, President Harding declared here in an address at the Memorial Chapel on the historic Revolutionary camping ground. He was a guest of General Knox.

LONDON.—An amendment to the League of Nations, providing that the assembly and not the council should control the league budget, was adopted by the Amendment Commission in session here.

TULSA, Okla.—Martial law was lifted from the city despite the appeal of the Chamber of Commerce to Adjutant General Barrett, that the state troops be kept for at least a week longer.

BERLIN.—Salomon Tellirian, Armenian student, who shot and killed Talaat Pasha, former Grand Vizier of Turkey, was acquitted here.

Use of lengths of rubber hose, straps and whips on school children at the hands of teachers must be discontinued in Pittsfield, Mass., according to orders issued by Supt. John G. O'Connell, following complaints of the board of corporal punishment doled out by some instructors.

CLOUDBURST ADDS
TO PUEBLO HORROR

Business Section of Colorado
City Covered 5 to 18 Feet
Deep by Rushing Waters.

PROPERTY LOSS \$10,000,000

Heeded No Warnings and Perished—
Thousands Left Homeless and Food-
less—Looting Begins Amid Flames,
State Rangers Take Control.

Pueblo, Colo., via Denver.—Flood waters of the Arkansas River, suddenly swollen by a great cloudburst fifteen miles west, swept into this city, causing a loss of life that may reach 500 and a loss of property that will exceed \$10,000,000.

Foreigners and mill workers living in the lower Grove section of the city, paying no attention to the warning that the flood was coming, were caught by the resistless waters and swept away.

The entire business section of Pueblo was inundated by the waters which continued to rise until late evening. Bridges were swept away and all communication with the outside world was broken.

First reports suggested that the death list might reach 1,500 or 2,000 but as the waters receded today many persons who were thought to have perished were found.

Morgues were opened in different parts of the city to house the victims of the disaster. Up to mid-afternoon 132 bodies had been recovered from the flooded area.

To add to the horror of the floods of water which swept over the city to a depth of three to eighteen feet, fire started during the night in the lumber yard of the King Investment Company, with an attendant explosion of gasoline and oil tanks.

Large quantities of lumber were first reduced to ashes, and then the flames were spread by the oil over a wide area.

The flood waters, which ordinarily would have extinguished the flames, washed all sorts of combustible material, including whole houses, barns, vehicles and furniture, in the direction of the burning pile. Thus in the midst of a turbulent lake a tremendous blaze was in progress.

Among the concerns whose plants were destroyed by fire, in addition to the buildings which were lifted from their foundations and floated to their destruction, were the Newton Lumber Company and the Florman Paint Company.

The Newton Company's plant, which was almost completely destroyed, was attacked by flames again and its entire destruction appeared inevitable.

As soon as the city was enveloped in darkness, all power and lighting plants being wrecked by the flood waters, the looting of stores in the downtown district began.

Rangers and National Guard and peace officers, supplemented by civilians, were quickly recruited to check the vandalism, which continued for several hours.

Flood survivors worked feverishly rescuing bodies of the dead and planning relief for hundreds of homeless. More than 300 bodies were recovered. The total dead from the flood remained undetermined, but the authorities were still hopeful the number would not exceed 600, although some estimates placed the dead at 1,000.

The property loss will be from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000, according to estimates made today. The lowest estimates placed the loss at \$5,000,000, while the highest estimate was \$20,000,000. Only a small amount of insurance was carried by any of the business houses ruined. The Crown Beegs Dry Goods Company reported a loss of \$300,000, with flood insurance of only \$50,000. The White Davis Clothing Company lost \$250,000,000, with but \$50,000 insurance. The fire loss will be small.

Representatives of banks and business houses met and discussed a reconstruction policy. Depositors will be requested to withdraw money in as small sums as possible. A plan whereby bank deposits can be used for financing building is expected to be announced. Outside financial assistance will be required it was said.

Smallpox and scarlet fever developed among Mexican refugees. They were being cared for at an improvised hospital in the Congress Hotel.

A survey of the business district revealed 30 business structures have been ruined by the flood. Many are mere piles of ruins. Others were entirely swept away. One entire city block between First and Second streets was entirely destroyed. The majestic theater, Grand Opera House, Palm theater and Colonial theater being flooded. At Third and Main streets the water stood 17 feet high.

MORE CITIES SAVE DAYLIGHT

Philadelphia and Atlantic City Turn
Clocks Ahead an Hour.

Philadelphia.—Daylight saving in and near Philadelphia went into effect. All official clocks of the city were turned forward an hour, but the railroad timepieces remained on Eastern standard time. The railroads, however, will comply with the new schedule here.

Atlantic City also has adopted the daylight saving law, and it is now in effect.

Edward A. Morris of Baltimore, Md., Robert B. Watts of Portland, Me., and Charles M. Starbird of Adelaide, Mo., members of the Bates college debating team and their instructor, Prof. Albert C. Baird, have gone to England, where they are to meet Oxford university in a joint debate.

MAJOR FLOOD

Made a Member of Legion
of Honor for War Services.



Maj. Bernard Flood of New York, former chief of the criminal investigation section of the A. E. F., who was decorated in Paris recently with the insignia of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for services performed during the war, Major Flood was formerly a detective of the New York Police Department.

20 KILLED IN IRISH
RAIDS IN THE HILLS

Band in Taxis Also Swoops Down
on Belfast Jail—Fails to
Free Sinn Feiners.

Dublin.—Deliberate, well-planned attacks and ambushes by large armed forces of Irish Republicans resulted in a score of deaths and the fatal wounding of many others. Houses were burned and bridges were blown up. Among the dead are also constables.

The constables were in motor cars and on bicycles when attacked by the civilians, who were concealed in the woods.

While a cricket match was being played on the Trinity College grounds pistol shots fired from the street killed Miss Katherine Wright, a spectator at the game.

The National Shell Factory, which formerly manufactured ammunition for the British army, was set on fire.

Men disguised as officers drove to the Belfast jail in taxicabs and demanded the keys to the section where Sinn Feiners are held.

The warden threw away the keys and raised an alarm. The Sinn Fein prisoners, who were out exercising, ploned their guards with ropes and awaited the rescuers.

Police arrived from barracks nearby and put down the insurrection.

At Ballybooke, County Donegal, a party of armed men fired on a police motorcar. The crown forces replied, killing two of the ambushers.

Ballyboy House in County Monaghan, the residence of H. E. Leslie of the diplomatic service was burned to the ground by Sinn Feiners.

In County Tyrone a bridge across the River Owenkillew was demolished by explosives. The body of a youth with the neck broken, was found in the debris. It is believed the charge exploded prematurely.

Four constables were killed and five wounded in an ambush by two hundred civilians in Kylesbeg Cross, near Berrisokane, County Tipperary.

LATEST EVENTS
AT WASHINGTON

Legislation authorizing Secretary Mellon to make available the War Finance Corporation \$50,000,000 to be lent to cattle raisers was recommended to congress by the Federal Reserve Board in a formal statement issued by Governor General Harding of the board.

Undeterred by defeats on the Naval and Deficiency Appropriation bills, advocates of economy in the Senate announced themselves as ready to start a drive to reduce the \$335,955,000 appropriations carried in the Army bill, to be taken up by the Senate.

Textile manufacturers will appear before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in opposition to the Copper-French "truth-in-fabric" bill. Nearly twenty witnesses will be heard.

An increase of from 25 to 100 per cent an acre in yield is reported by cotton growers who have adopted the new close spacing system of cotton culture introduced by the Department of Agriculture a decade ago.

Governor Harding of Federal Reserve left for a trip through the cattle producing sections.

The resolution recently introduced by Representative Flood of Virginia, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, asking the secretary of state whether the state department approved of the recent speech of Colonel George Harvey, the ambassador to England, at the Pilgrims' Dinner in London, was rejected by the Republican members of the committee.

Attorney General Daugherty has ordered a general inquiry into the race riots at Tulsa, Okla., in which many persons were killed and a large section was burned.

The opening of a tin box which had been hermetically sealed for the last quarter of a century and the distribution of its contents—a wedding cake—was one of the features of the silver wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Holgate of Dorchester, Mass., recently.

WATERS FALL
IN PUEBLO

Clearing Up of Debris to Guard
Against Fire and Disease Be-
gun Under Military Orders.

RED CROSS IN CONTROL

Receding Waters Reveal Widespread
Wreckage Which Probably Hides
More Dead—Some Stores
Reopened.

Pueblo, Colo.—Conscripted by military authority, all the able-bodied men in the city went to work with what tools were available to dig Pueblo out of its plaster of mud and debris.

The task began in earnest when several thousand men, attired in clothing and boots of all kinds, went into the area from which the flood waters had receded. Military authorities directed the operations from the rooftops.

Slime and mud are two and three feet deep in the lower business sections for four and five blocks on either side of the Arkansas river, which is still raging through the city, although now nearing its normal mark within the weakened banks.

All day trucks, carts, wagons, automobiles of every model move in long processions through the downtown streets, transporting sludge and driftwood back to the river bank whence it came.

Meanwhile clouds still hung low over the wretched city, and the danger of a fifth cloudburst, following the four which sent down deluges of water, was ever present.

Fear of a power over which they had no control seemed to be gripping the populace. All faces were grim and determined and eyes were lighted with a courage to fight it through.

The official list of the dead, counting only bodies recovered, now stands at eighty-three, according to Dr. Haller, city health commissioner. The Pueblo Chieftain, which has been trying to ascertain the number of missing, listed twenty-five.

Many more dead, it is believed, will be exhumed as the conscript band of workers clear away the flood mud and debris.

Only a few of the dead have been identified. They are chiefly foreigners of the Pepper-Sauce Bottoms area and members of train crews. An army of embalmers and undertakers, who came from Denver Sunday, were caring for the bodies in the city morgue.

In the meantime no definite facts were developed as to the loss of life in the Denver & Rio Grande train and Missouri Pacific train, which were overwhelmed by the flood as they stood on the tracks near the river. It has been variously declared that 100 to 200 persons perished there, although it is known that many reached nearby buildings. Evidently it will require actual excavation on the spot to determine how many were lost in this one phase of the disaster.

While the work of clearing away the flood wreckage is started, with every man expected to do his bit, whatever his position in civil life, at 43 cents an hour, or face the penalty of working without pay under military guard, all sightseers have been warned to quit the city at once.

Moreover, no one is allowed to enter Pueblo from the outside world unless it can be shown he has business here. A military outpost guard has been stationed at the Bottes Bridge, thirty miles north of the city on the road to Denver, and another to the east toward La Junta. Strict orders have been given to turn back all coming on idle errands.

Colonel Patrick J. Hamrock of the State Rangers, who has charge of the military here, has ordered a mobilization of all the state troops in Pueblo to handle the emergency work which has arisen.

"Twenty thousand shovels are ready and waiting in Pueblo," says Colonel Hamrock, who adds:

A spring in the side of the mesa back of the Congress Hotel has been drained, but it is trickling only a few cupfuls an hour. Other sources of water supply have been cut off since the first day. An American Legion detachment of eighty men which arrived Sunday are exerting every effort to restore the water system.

The members of the Plasterers' Union of Portland voluntarily voted to accept a reduction in wages of 12 1-2 per cent. Last April a similar reduction was voted. These make a total reduction of 42 a day over previous schedules and bring their wages down to \$6 a day.

Rash On Limbs
Itched Intensely
Cuticura Heals

"My trouble began with a breaking out like eczema on both limbs. It broke out in a rash and the itching and burning was intense. I scratched it and irritated both limbs, and my clothing aggravated it and made it worse. I lost sleep at night as it itched and burned so.

"I tried several different things but they did not help me. I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and immediately sent for a sample. I bought more and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Frank H. Lockett, Main St., Chatham, Mass.

Make Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum your daily toilet preparations and watch your skin improve. Sample each free by Mail. Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 5, P. O. Box 102, Lowell, Mass. Soap, 25¢; Ointment, 15¢; Talcum, 10¢. Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

Are You Keeping Up Your Account?

Many people start an account and let it go at that. It's a good thing to make that start at the Savings Bank of Newport, but unless you keep it up it will make no more abiding impression upon your success than a shadow on a field of corn.

If you bank money while you earn it, you will have money when you can't earn it.

The Savings Bank of Newport

282 Thames Street

Hours 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. daily Saturdays 9 to 12.

Interest 4 1-2% per annum

'A STEADY INTEREST PRODUCER

An account with The Industrial Trust Company is a steady interest producer, yielding a satisfactory rate on deposits.

Remember that we invite small deposits, as well as large ones.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST
COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month draws interest from the 1st of that month.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

5,000,000 IDLE IN BRITAIN

Ranks of Unemployed Swelled by 600,000 Cotton Mill Strikers.

London.—The army of unemployed in Great Britain reached the 5,000,000 mark at the week end, with the addition to its ranks of 600,000 jobless cotton operatives, who refused to accept a 25 per cent wage cut.

These additions make a grand total of more than 4,000,000 workers directly affected by present industrial disputes in England. Wool workers met to discuss proposed wage reductions.

NEW ANTI-SOVIET WAR

Japs Aiding Attack on Russians, Is Report.

London.—Wireless dispatches from Moscow report that a new attack has been launched against the Soviet government. This time, the reports state, Japan is assisting the white Russians, who have seized Vladivostok.

The workers and peasants of western Siberia are preparing a stubborn resistance.

The Lenin government has protested to the allies.

The Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company of Gloucester has been placed in the hands of a committee consisting of C. F. Mills, a Boston banker; Stuart W. Webb of Boston, an efficiency specialist, and Thomas J. Carroll, who has been general manager of the company. The company is said to be the largest producer of salt fish in the country.

In order to economize on the printing bill, Gov. Baxter of Maine and Council have decided to eliminate all the departmental bulletins of the various State departments. The quarterly bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, which has always appeared in pamphlet form, came out as a single sheet, with the data thereon greatly condensed.

A pardon was granted Ludwel L. Harrison of Portland, Me., by the Governor and council, Howison is completing the second year of a term of five to ten years in state prison at Thomaston for forging the name of the late Fred E. Richards, a prominent Portland banker and life insurance man for whom he was confidential secretary, to notes for more than \$50,000.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS
IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All
Sections of Yankeeeland

Secretary of War Weeks completed the vindication of Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards by returning the former commander of the 26th division to the command of the first army corps area, with headquarters in Boston.

State deposits in the closed Boston trust companies are entitled to priority over all other deposits, according to an opinion of Atty.-Gen. Allen, made public by State Treasurer James Jackson.

Dr. Hugh Cabot of Boston, former chief surgeon of the surgical service of the Massachusetts General Hospital and a member of the Harvard medical school faculty, has been elected dean of the University of Michigan Medical College.

A mass meeting of the allied shoe and leather trades of the Boston district in Mechanics building Wednesday, July 13, will be addressed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover. Gov. Cox, Mayor Peters and other city and state officials will be invited.

No Shortage.
"I rented a house in the Street of Dreams," sings a poet. Well, even a poet can pay the rent of that kind of a house.—Boston Transcript.

Concerning Ideas.
An idea, like a ghost (according to the common notions of ghosts), must be spoken to a little before it will explain itself.—Dickens.

Besides, Few Believe.
Jed Tunkins says a man who brags about leaving office poorer than when he entered it merely irritates the bill collectors.

Speed of Gulf Stream.
It is estimated that two years are required for the Gulf stream water to travel from Florida to the coast of Norway.

A Pair of Gray Eyes

By JESSIE DOUGLAS

(© 1911, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Pauline Grayson was too tired to go out for her dinner. She crept up the stairs and felt her way across the hall, which was unlighted. She fumbled at a knob and pushed the door open.

The familiar bulk of her couch stood beneath the window and she crumpled down on it, wondering for a moment at the roughness of the cover and the hardness of the pillow.

She had thought how delicious it would be to slip down with the pillows about her and sleep. But now, as she lay there, she found she was too tired to sleep. Too tired to do anything but think.

This everlasting thinking—where was it leading? Loneliness and weariness and a daily round of duties in this cold, hard city.

How gayly she had started out from home! She could remember the bright crisp morning when she had said good-by to her mother, blowing last kisses as she turned down the village street! Now she could never return to the village again and this white house that stood at the cross roads.

Her sister Margaret was married and her mother had gone to live with her in California.

She did not know how long she slept, but when at last she opened her eyes she stretched out luxuriously and then lay stilling the air.

What was it? Unmistakably the odor of tobacco came to her nostrils; she thought she could almost see the blue cloud and she straightened up on the couch and gave a faint "oh" of fear. For there across the room in her chair sat someone—and a spark showed where his pipe must be.

"What are you doing here?" she asked, and her voice sounded very queer, because she tried to make it sound even.

The man stumbled to his feet and struck a match and held it to the



"If You'll Go at Once!" Pauline Said, Blushing.

gas jet. Then he looked across at her with as much surprise as she stared back at him.

"If you'll go at once!" Pauline said, blushing.

She said that he was not a person to be afraid of. His face was kind and plain, and though his hair was ruffled where he had passed his hand through it, he did not look in the least like a burglar.

"Where would you like me to go?" he asked her.

Pauline looked back at him with all her dignity aroused. She could not know that her cheeks were flushed from sleep, and her hair had slipped down and that it gave her altogether the look of a little girl.

"You see, a man is usually master in his own kingdom," he explained, "although it is a pretty daisy principle."

Pauline, rubbing her eyes, stood up and said with dismay and chagrin that she was in a stranger's room! She stammered something indistinctly and knocked into a violin case that lay on the table.

"I was so tired—and I just came in and lay down and thought it was my room, in the dark you know," she said, meeting those friendly gray eyes.

"So other people feel like that, too?" he asked. "I was so sick of it all, the loneliness and the wretchedness, that I came in without any dinner and sat down in the dark here—just to think."

She backed toward the door, and then the impulse was stronger than her reason.

"I have a tiny stove in my room, and I might make you something to eat."

But the man with the gray eyes shook his head.

"Oh, no, our landlady would never allow that. But if you would just have dinner with me tonight! I know it isn't done, but just for that reason—because we are both so lonely and so much alike."

Pauline nodded.

But when she stood in her room, she saw that an utterly mad thing she had done. Promised to go out to dinner with a man she had never seen before! She waited even very low he looked. His eyes were gray and his hair was brown and ruffled. She thought he had worn a blue serge suit—but what could she tell of a man from that?

Why, thousands of men had gray eyes and wore blue serge suits! And she had just said, "Yes," because she was lonely and tired of herself for

company.

She wouldn't go—

But she stood before her mirror and began to brush her brown hair and do it up in that becoming way that she had learned last week. She inspected her best gloves and took out a fresh pocket handkerchief; she even looked at her new hat with a question.

Then she sat down. Of course, she wouldn't go! What had she been thinking of? She would just tell him, politely of course, that she had changed her mind.

When a few minutes later a third knock sounded on her door, she answered with her mind all made up. But Miss Sweezy, the little spinster who lived on the first floor, stood there smiling.

"I want to introduce you to Mr. Peter Holland, Miss Grayson," Miss Sweezy said in her cracked high voice. "He used to live where I did in Hackettstown, and he would like us both to have dinner with him."

An hour later, as Pauline caught the eyes of Peter Holland on her, she smiled back at him across the table. Between them Miss Sweezy kept up a continual chatter, but words meant nothing to Pauline, when she saw in a pair of gray eyes a message of friendship, a growing admiration, a warning of something that was to blot all these out and make life something happier than she had ever known it.

FORCE IS NOT UNDERSTOOD

Principle of the Magnet Remains a Mystery, Despite the Years It Has Been Employed.

The exact principle which causes a magnet to take hold of metals and cling to them with a force which overcomes the principle of gravity is, like electricity, one of Nature's unsolved mysteries.

We merely know that a piece of iron which has been electrically treated will attract and hold various other metals. The force it exerts we call "magnetism," and let it go at that.

The most logical explanation would appear to be that an electrically treated piece of iron gives off a force analogous to that given off by radium, in that it will affect other pieces of metal without materially lessening its own power.

The name "magnet" is derived from the mineral "magnetite." This, in turn, is so called because it was first discovered in Magnesia. Magnetite is a natural magnet, of which lodestone is one of the best-known varieties.

Distribution of the Races.

If we speak of continents, the really white world consists of Europe, North America, to the Rio Grande, the southern part of South America, the Siberian part of Asia, and Australia, the last two, of course, being very thinly inhabited. On the other hand, the world of color consists of the bulk of Asia, virtually the whole of Africa, and most of Central and South America. The great bulk of the white race is, of course, concentrated in the European continent. Four-fifths of the entire white race lives on less than one-fifth of the white world's territorial area. Of the colored races the yellow are naturally the most numerous, living in eastern Asia, and numbering more than 500,000,000. The browns number more than 450,000,000, while the blacks, whose center is Africa, south of the Sahara desert, total about 1,500,000. The odds are, of course, of less consequence.

Wouldn't Get a Tony Pet.

Mother had taken Bobby over to play with Cousin Walter and his dog. Upon arriving home Bobby seemed quite discontented. He no longer cared to play with his new engine, but decided that he must have a doggie. Undaunted by a first refusal, he kept nagging away at mother unmercifully.

"Why can't I have a dog? Walter has one," he demanded.

"That's quite different," explained mother; "they live in a fine, large home of their own and we live in just a small, cramped apartment."

"Pooh, that's nothing," stilly replied Bobby; "we'll get a dog that isn't too high-toned to live in a little flat like this."

Telsa's Tower.

Telsa's tower was built at Shoreham, L. I., about 20 years prior to 1917, in which year it was destroyed by order of the United States government. It was 150 feet high, with a well 100 feet deep. The purpose of the tower was to aid in experimenting with transmission of electric energy for power and lighting purposes, especially for experiments in wireless, which were conducted even before people knew of Marconi. A lattice work of steel was topped by a mushroom-shaped compartment in which there was a laboratory. The dome was covered with copper.

Harmonious Consistency.

"What is the meaning of 'consistency'?"

"Consistency, my son, has to do with the fitness of things."

"I don't know just what you mean."

"I will give you an example."

"Yes, sir."

"A freckle-faced girl in a polka dot dress, leading a coach dog."—Youngtown Telegram.

Spring Temptation.

Owner of Small Sheet—My advertising man was sick yesterday and my wife undertook to fill his place temporarily.

Friend—What success did she have?

Owner—Well, she solicited millinery and dressmaking ads mainly and agreed to take the cost up in trade.—Boston Transcript.

Freak Legislation.

Talking in his sleep or snoring may subject a married man to six months' imprisonment in the home of his mother-in-law, according to the terms of a bill introduced in a western legislature.

CONDENSED CLASSICS

LITTLE DORRIT

By CHARLES DICKENS

Condensation by Charles E. L. Wingate

"A FEERY, what girl was that in my mother's room just now?"

"Oh, she? Little Dorrit? She's nothing; she's a whim of hers."

And thus Mrs. Flitwinch, wife of the crusty, crablike walking footman of the household, introduced to Arthur Clennam the name of the poor little scampstress of the paralytic Mrs. Clennam.

He had noted her pale, transparent face, quick in expression though not beautiful in feature, except for its soft hazel eyes. A delicately bent head, a tiny form, a shabby dress—it must needs have been very shabby, to look at all so, being so neat—were Little Dorrit as she sat at work.

A strange presentiment came into Arthur's mind that, in some way, this gentle maiden was connected with his history.

For 20 years young Clennam had lived in China with his father, only to return now, puzzled over a mysterious watch which that father, in the very last moments of his life, had given to his son, murmuring faintly and indistinctly at the time: "Your mother." Naturally Arthur had assumed that it was intended for Mrs. Clennam, whom he and the world supposed to be his mother.

Inside the watch casing was an old silk paper with the initials D N T worked into it in beads. It was a message—but the young man could not fathom it and the old woman would not enlighten him. Was Little Dorrit, to whom the stony Mrs. Clennam paid such strange, unusual kindness, connected with the mystery?

They grew to see more of each other—the girl and the young man—and Arthur learned that the generous little Amy Dorrit was supporting not only her poor old father, who had been condemned to a debtor's prison, but also her pretty, frivolous sister, Fanny, and her wild, lazy brother, Tip. Under the then existing English laws they were all allowed to live with their father in that dreary prison.

Little wonder that Clennam often spoke kindly to her and that he helped the family. But love had not yet come to him, though it had to Little Dorrit. He heard the thrill in her voice, he saw the quickening bosom, and yet the remotest suspicion of the truth never dawned upon his mind.

It must be added here that Little Dorrit had innocently won the love of another man, the sentimental son of the prison turnkey, small of stature, with rather weak legs and very weak eyes, gentle but great of soul, poetical, faithful. If one were to doubt his devotion he need only read the inscription for his own tombstone, which the romantic youth had composed when Little Dorrit said "No" to him. It ran thus:

Here Lie the Mortal Remains of

JOHN CHIVERY.

Never Anything Worth Mentioning Who Died of a Broken Heart Requesting With His Last Breath—That the Word.

AMY.

Might Be Inscribed Over His Ashes Which Was Done by His Afflicted Parents.

But, at last, the tables turned for our little heroine. A queer, kind-hearted rent collector, Panks, a panting little steam-tug of a man, with his puffing and his pauses—had learned to value the friendship of the motherless girl, and so, having accidentally discovered that her father was the probable heir to an enormous estate, had run down the clues until finally the great wealth was turned over to old Mr. Dorrit.

Then away from the dreary prison hurried the entire family.

Yet riches brought slight pleasure to Little Dorrit. The much-changed father became ashamed of his debtor life, and with the now richly dressed sister and the gambling brother, put on many airs. The father even employed a chaperon named Mrs. General to teach Little Dorrit society manners.

"Don't say 'father,'" declared this lady, "papa is a preferable word; it gives a pretty form to the lips. 'Father' is rather vulgar, my dear. You will find it serviceable in the formation of a demeanor if you say to yourself, on entering a room filled with company, 'Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes and prism.'"

At this juncture the wealthy Mrs. Merdle took an active part in the Dorrits' lives. The chuckle-headed son of the Merdles fell in love with Fanny, and after their marriage Mr. Dorrit put all his wealth into Mrs. Merdle's schemes—for had not this wonderful Merdle, through various mysterious movements, made tremendous fortunes for himself and others? By a strange fatality Arthur, too, was led to invest his firm's money in the famous Mrs. Merdle's schemes.

And then the bubble broke. Merdle committed suicide. The Dorrits' money was gone. Arthur's firm was ruined and Arthur himself was thrown into prison—the same poor debtor's prison that had, for so long, been the home of Little Dorrit.

The days dragged wearily on.

At last Arthur, despondent and

crushed, haggard from brooding and stricken with fever, one day saw, as in a vision, kneeling before him the figure of dear Little Dorrit. She had hastened to make happier the lot of the man who had helped her family in the same gloomy surroundings and whom she loved. She nursed him in his sickness. She offered him all her money to help him overcome his distress. And then, as he refused the money, he realized, for the first time that she loved him—and that he, too, loved her.

A feeling of peace comes over his mind.

The clouds begin to break.

And strange to say it is a rascally adventurer, Rigaud, a murderous jailbird with drooping nose and ascending mustache, who opens the rift still further for the sunshine. He has discovered Mrs. Clennam's secret, having stolen the strong box that Flitwinch had smuggled into Holland and in which lay a page of the will of Arthur's uncle, a page which Mrs. Clennam had concealed for years.

Rigaud visited the strange old lady. Leaning over the sofa, poised on two legs of his chair and his left elbow, coarse, insolent, rapacious, cruel, he reveals to her his knowledge.

Then, torn by the explosion of her passion, the old lady vehemently tells her own story.

She had learned, after Mr. Clennam's marriage to her (a marriage commanded by his overbearing uncle), that her husband had loved and gone through a sort of ceremony with a beautiful young singer whom Frederick Dorrit, a kind-hearted musician (the uncle of Little Dorrit), was befriending and giving an education. She had obtained the first clue from these initials in her husband's watch which she found years ago, signifying "Do Not Forget." She accused both her husband and the woman, who put the initials there.

Instantly Rigaud, seeking to blackmail the old lady, declared he had deposited with the niece, Little Amy Dorrit, then at the prison with Arthur, a packet containing the suppressed section of the will with instructions to open it at a certain hour unless reclaimed by him. What would Mrs. Clennam pay him to reclaim it? To the astonishment of all, the paralytic old lady rises to her feet and rushes from the house to the prison, seeking Little Dorrit, calls for the packet, and then bids Amy read it, at the same time begging her to forgive the past.

"I forgive you freely," cried the generous girl.

"God bless you!" was the fervent and broken response.

And then came the good news that Arthur's firm had re-established itself and that he would be able now to leave the debtor's prison.

So they were married—but not before Little Dorrit had handed to Arthur a folded bit of legal paper asking him not to open it but to burn it in her presence.

"Is it a charm?" he asked, smilingly. "And does the charm want any words to be said?" he added, as he held the paper over the flames.

"You can say 'If you don't mind, I love you,'" answered Little Dorrit.

So he said it and the paper burned away.

With it died the secret of Arthur's birth, never to be known to him; with it, also, Little Dorrit had voluntarily destroyed the evidence of her own legacy.

And they were married with the sun shining on them through the painted figure of Our Savior on the window.

Then they went quietly down into the roaring streets, inseparable and blessed; and as they passed along in the sunshine and shade, the noise and the eager and the arrogant and the froward and the vain, fretted, and chafed, and made their usual uproar.

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From Coal Gas.

An English engineer, Ernest Bury, claims that he has succeeded in extracting ethylene alcohol from coal-brown gas on a commercial scale, says the Scientific American. The practical working of the process at the Skinningrove works, where 5,800 tons of coal are carbonized per week, reveals an average yield of 1.6 gallons of alcohol per ton of coal. The total weight of coal reduced to coke in this country during 1918 was 14,635,000 tons, so that the application of Mr. Bury's process to this quantity of coal would yield 23,416,640 gallons of alcohol, which would be available as liquid fuel. Coal treated at gas works would yield a further 27,000,000 gallons; or, taking alcohol and benzol together, 114,000,000 gallons of liquid fuel per annum could be produced from the carbonization of coal in this country toward meeting the total requirement of about 160,000,000 gallons.

Ancient Iron Column.

There is in Delhi a wrought iron column which was placed there nearly 1,300 years ago, and at the present time shows practically no signs of deterioration.

New Fuel Gas.

A Swiss engineer has produced a rich new gas, suitable for use in internal-combustion engines, by first packing sheet-metal drums with alternate layers of common calcium carbide and sawdust, saturated by crude oil, then adding water. The carbide in combining with the water liberates acetylene gas and also generates a high degree of heat which cracks and volatilizes the crude oil, liberating its gases. The two gases then combine to form the new one.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

A YOUNG GIRL.

Her mind is like a fragrant garden, where
Tulips and hyacinths and jonquills grow,
And mignolite and pansies, now on new,
And daisies play a little thinking air.
That columbines may caper; and proud,
fair
Camellias guard a marble-bordered pool
Of golden-hearted lilies, pale and cool,
That float deep hidden from the noonday's glare.

Her dreams along the garden pathways
dance—
Strays birds and bees in search of scent
and sweet,
Timid as fall, awakening romance.
That flutters like a moth about her feet—
And her faint smile holds all the wonder
of Spring's first libation into life and love.
—Charlotte Becker, in New York Herald.

WAKES ONLY THE RIGHT MAN

New Alarm Clock That Should Prove Boon in a Crowded Apartment Building.

It really is not fair that a man, obliged to get up in the morning in response to a clock alarm, should subject his wife to the inconvenience of being simultaneously and unnecessarily awakened. Nevertheless, it often happens that way.

A novel contrivance which gets over this difficulty is the idea of Charles W. Waller of Chicago. It is an alarm clock that will wake up one person without in the least disturbing another.

Connected with the clock is a little hammer which, instead of striking a bell, hits a diaphragm—the latter being housed within a separate compartment.



Lets the Other Fellow Sleep.

ment on top of the clock. The alarm is thus a drum-beat, but not loud enough to be heard, were it not that a rubber tube extends from the drum compartment to the ears of the person who wishes to be awakened at a given hour.

The tube terminates in a pair of ear pieces, which are so held by a fork-shaped arrangement that they are held in place within the ears of the sleeping person. It is no serious inconvenience, inasmuch as the flexible rubber tube enables him to turn over or move about in bed without disturbing the ear pieces.

Queer Old Advertisement.

This is an advertisement which was published in London in 1670:—"A sign of the Golden Pall and Coffin, a coffin-maker's shop at the upper end of the Old Change, near Chancery Lane, there are ready to be sold very fashionable, laced and plain, dressings for the dead of all sizes, with very fashionable coffins, that will secure any corpse above ground without any ill scent or other annoyance as long as shall be required."

Dog Responded to Call.

Two brothers in Richmond, N. B., have two farms seven miles apart. One of the brothers called up the other on the telephone to say that his cattle had broken out of the pasture and asked him to bring his dog to the phone. He called the dog over the phone and the animal recognizing the voice, ran the seven miles to his home on the other farm.

Divorce Asked by Pair Who Clashed on Meals

Mansfield, O.—Henry Lobell and his wife, Clara Lobell, have proved that a marriage between a man with a practical mind and a woman with a soul full of poetry is not an ideal match. "Senseless jingles," Lobell called his wife's poems. He said he had to pay for having a volume of his wife's poems printed. "I got tired coming home to a can of sardines. I like a cooked meal. I had to cook 80 per cent of my meals." They are seeking a divorce.

Hat pins are used by the American customs authorities to prod parcels for hidden jewelry. We hasten to inform our fair fellow subway travelers that we never hide jewels behind our eyeballs.—London Opinion.

Wedding Ring Finger.

Whatever the fashion may be about wedding rings, the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer says: "The priest, taking the ring, shall deliver it to the man to put on the fourth finger of the woman's left hand."

We All Know That.

"That old motto 'Business before pleasure,'" said Jgd Tankins, "means nothing more than in this world you can't enjoy yourself unless you've got the price."

Less Expectancy of Life.

It has been authoritatively stated that the expectation of life for men and women who have passed 40 has actually decreased and is steadily decreasing.

Diction.

Be noble both in the affluence and the economy of your diction; spare no wealth that you can put in, and tolerate no superfluity that can be struck out.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

A CHILD'S LAUGHTER.

All the bells of heaven may ring,
All the birds of heaven may sing,
All the wails on earth may spring;
All sweet songs together;
Sweeter far than all things heard,
Hand of harper, tone of bird,
Sounds of whodo at sundown stirred,
Welling water's winsome word,
Wind in swain, was weather,
One thing yet there is, that none
Hearings of its chime by done,
Knows not well the sweetest one
Heard of man beneath the sun,
Hopped to heaven heretofore;
Safe and strong and loud and light,
Very sound of very light,
Heard from morning's rosiest height,
When the soul of all delight
Fills a child's clear laughter.
Golden bells of welcome rolled
Never for such notes nor told
Hours so blithe in tones so low,
As the radiant mouth of gold
Here that rings forth heaven,
If the golden-crested wren
Were a nightingale—why then
Something seen and heard of men
Might be half as sweet as when
Laughs a child of seven.
—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

NEW WING FOR AIRPLANES

Device That Is Said to Greatly Increase the Speed of Flyer Through Air.

Demonstration and tests of the now Handley-Page "pugh-lift" wing for airplanes seem to indicate a practical success.

From the accompanying diagram it will be seen that the now wing is roughly on the lines of a Venetian blind. There are a number of small planes with a slot or airway between each; instead of decreasing the flat, as may easily be imagined by the uninitiated, the action of these slots converts each narrow plane into a separate wing with a maximum amount



New Lift Wing.

of lift on each. Its action is similar to the action of the separate feathers of a bird's wing, but whereas the feathers overlap (the front feather overlapping the second, and so on), with the Handley-Page invention each plane is clearly divided by a slot.

With only a single plane fitted in front of the leading edges of the ordinary planes of a D. H. 9 airplane, the lift of the machine has been increased 55 per cent, and the length of the get-off and landing runs cut down. Wind tunnel tests have been carried out on model wings with five, six and seven slots or airways, and it has been found that these give about four times as much lift as an ordinary wing of the same area. Future developments will allow for the alteration of the angle of the planes to be controlled by the pilot.

Saw Apparition of Dead Friend.

Here is a peculiar case vouched for by an Algerian (Canada) reader. A lady of about fifty was walking in an open space, when she met an old friend whom she thought was at sea. The man did not turn to look at her, but walked straight ahead. Returning home she told her friends of the incident, only to learn that the seaman had returned home and had dropped dead at about the very time the lady thought she saw him.

Unhappy John.

In Scotland John Baillet remains on record as the most despised of all Scottish rulers because of his craven servility to the English and his sacrifice of Scottish interests. Robert III of Scotland was really baptized John, but endeavored to escape the fate of the name by changing it. He was a cripple and is believed to have died of a broken heart.

Both Parties in Swindle.

"Fair exchange is no robbery," German counterfeiters recently printed millions of marks which they exchanged with some residents of Soviet Russia for "gold dust." This has been found to be only powdered bronze, according to the Berlin newspapers.

Put His Foot in It.

"The Newriches are furious at that society reporter for saying that 'there wasn't a jarring note' in their last affair."

"Phew! I suppose he didn't know that Newriches had made his fortune in preserves."—Boston Transcript.

Had Scruples.

"Did you hear about Black proposing again to his divorced wife?"

"No; what did she say?"

"Said she couldn't think of marrying a man whose first wife was still living."—Boston Transcript.

Well, Practice Makes Perfect.

She—Do you write much for the magazines nowadays?

He—Well, yes, in proportion to the amount I get into them.—Boston Transcript.

Change Wrought by Marriage.

An Irish reader writes that near Portadown a Miss Pole was turned into a Pillow by marriage!

Tree Made Cord of Wood.

One cord of wood was obtained from a basswood tree near Laramie, Ont., which was cut down for pulp wood.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always Inside the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST
362 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER
ALL PERSONS desiring of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.
Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

NO WILD MEN THERE

Captain Hancock Found Only Shy Indians on Tiburon.

Civilization Just Where It Stood 100 Years Ago on Coast of Southern California.

San Diego, Cal.—The island of Tiburon, off the coast of Lower California, is not infested by cannibals of the Ceres tribe of Indians, but, on the contrary, is inhabited by Indians of a very shy nature, who dwell in small grass huts on the northern end of the island. Capt. George Allen Hancock of Los Angeles, master of the yacht Velero, just returned from a 3,000-mile cruise down the coast of Lower California and up the gulf to Santa Rosalia, thus dispels the belief that man-eating Indians wait on Tiburon for jucklers and venturers or shipwrecked parties.

Speaking of his trip, Captain Hancock said:

"We cruised along the coast of Lower California to the charming little city of La Paz and then around and inside the gulf for 400 miles. We were all curious to stop at the much-talked-of island of Tiburon, on which cannibal Indians were believed to dwell. But although we went on the island, armed, to the teeth and loaded for the warlike natives, not one showed up to greet or eat us. Though we saw traces of their habitation, crude little grass huts and other primitive evidence of their occupation of the country, we failed to make the acquaintance of any of the Tiburon people."

Captain Hancock described the pearl fishing at La Paz. Only primitive methods are used, he said, and the gems are sold to foreign dealers.

While at La Paz, the party was greeted by a party of Mexican officials who were there to confer with some Americans regarding the starting of an American colony at Magdalena Bay, the largest settlement within 500 miles south of San Diego.

The attitude of residents of sections visited by the party is to welcome American capital and American brains to the development of their country.

Years of revolution, said the captain, have left their mark on Guaymas. Here, he said, the people have been set back to primitive methods.

\$30 HORSE TIES UP TRAFFIC

Homeless Steed Blocks Trains When He Ambles Onto Railroad Bridge.

St. Louis.—Henry, you all shore was headed away from you own feed box," Wilbert Matthews, a negro of Madison, Mo., said with a chuckle when he reclaimed his \$30 steed, which had blockaded five passenger trains and six freight trains for more than an hour, when it ambled into the Merchants' bridge, a railroad span, en route to St. Louis.

It cost the owner of the bridge \$75 to lay a board walk to get Henry off the bridge, but the incident caused amusement to more than 1,000 pedestrians and passengers.

Henry, whose home is at 810 Franklin avenue, Madison, wandered toward his old home here shortly after 5 p. m. and an hour later was discovered by John Moore, 508 Farrar street, a track walker, perched on the west end of the bridge, drinking out of the fire water barrel.

QUITS PULPIT FOR MOVIES

Toronto Pastor Thinks He Can Do More Good as Actor Than as Preacher.

Toronto.—That he will not again assume charge of a congregation in Canada after his resignation has been accepted by the Bond Street Congregational church, and that he will enter the motion-picture business as an actor if he cannot get a pastorate in the United States, is the statement made by Rev. Dr. Miller.

He has had an offer from a motion-picture firm in the United States, but has not yet accepted it.

Dr. Miller stated that he felt his character portrayals of Shakespeares were serious, and that the Bible and Shakespeares were so inseparably connected as to characters that he could do more good in portraying life on the mimic stage or upon the screen.

Dr. Miller is a graduate of Chicago university.

Much of the work done in this world has to be undone. Incompetency is the greatest drawback to progress. Incompetents are the most costly members of society, and always will be. That's why there is always a premium on brains and skill, which combine to produce efficiency.—Exchange.

English Titles of Nobility

The rank of earl was introduced into England at the time of the Conquest and succeeded the Saxon earldom. It continued the highest rank in England until Edward III created dukes in 1337 and Richard II created marquesses in 1385, both being superior to earls.

ONIONS REQUIRE VERY RICH SOIL

Work Into Seed Bed 3 or 4 Inches of Well-Rotted Manure, Say Specialists.

USE HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZER

Plants Grow Rapidly and Should Have Frequent Shallow Stirring of Surface Soil—Plant "Sets" in Rows 15 Inches Apart.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

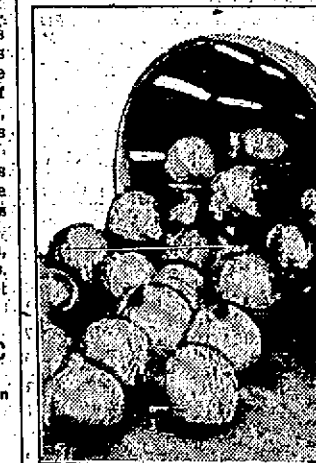
Onions require a mellow, rich soil; in fact, very few gardens are rich enough to grow good onions without some fertilizing. In preparing the soil break it up with a spading fork, working into the top 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, suggest garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Ten pounds of high-grade commercial fertilizer should also be spread over each square rod of ground and well raked into the soil a few days before planting the onion "sets." Pottery and sheep manure are both good fertilizers for onions, but must be used sparingly and well mixed with the soil to prevent burning the onion roots.

Require Frequent Stirring.

Onions grow very quickly and require frequent shallow stirring of the surface soil. The usual method is to plant the "sets" in rows about 15 inches apart and 3 to 5 inches apart in the rows, covering them just to the tops will be below the surface. A narrow steel rake is a good tool for working between the rows at first, but later as the onions attain some size a wheel hoe can be used. For the very first working and for getting between the individual plants in the rows there is nothing better than a short piece of lath, with three wire brads driven through it at one end, making what is known as a "scratcher." By and by the onion tops will get so large that they almost fill the spaces between the rows and hand weeding may have to be resorted to in order to keep the crop free from weeds.

Scatter Nitrate of Soda.

About the time the onions begin to enlarge at the base, or "bottom," as the growers say, it is a good plan to



Onions Are Easily Grown on Good Soil and Require Little Attention Besides Weeding.

scatter a very little nitrate of soda, not more than two pounds to the square rod, over the soil between the rows and work it in with a hoe or rake. This will stimulate the growth just at the time that the plants most need a little extra food and will usually increase the yield.

A quart of onion "sets" properly planted and given a fair chance will produce about one-half bushel of mature onions.

USES OF BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Best Fungicide to Apply on Vegetables, Grapes, Ornamental Plants and Potatoes.

Bordeaux mixture is our best fungicide for use on vegetables, potatoes, grapes, and ornamental plants. For apples and stone fruits, lime-sulphur replaces bordeaux. On potatoes bordeaux mixture not only protects the potato plant against fungous diseases, but also prevents the burning of the leaves which comes in hot, dry seasons. Sprayed plants outyield the unsprayed plants. For use on potatoes to control the potato beetle, one-half pound of paris green, or two pounds of arsenate of lead may be added to the bordeaux mixture.

POISON BAIT FOR CUTWORMS

Paris Green or Arsenate Mixed With Wheat Bran and Molasses Is Specific Remedy.

Poisoned bran bait is the specific remedy for cutworms. The accepted formula for large areas is, wheat bran, 50 pounds; paris green or crude arsenic, two pounds; black strap molasses, two quarts; water, two to four quarts or more as needed. Mix the bran and poison thoroughly in a dry state, then add the diluted molasses, and stir vigorously until thoroughly mixed. Distribute the bran over the infested field broadcast, taking care to sprinkle it sparingly around each hill. Middings or alfalfa meal may be substituted for bran.

Mistake Made by Many.

Too many people take themselves too seriously, and can't understand why their estimates of themselves are not accepted by others. Consequently they "take it out" on others when they might do much better by taking some things out of themselves. There's too much personal "inflation."

SWISS CHARD GROWN MAINLY FOR GREENS

Soil Should Be Rich and Thoroughly Prepared.

When Young Plants Are Nicely Started They Should Be Thinned Out—Lucullus Is Considered the Best Variety.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Chard, usually spoken of as Swiss chard, is a form of beet with fleshy leaf-stems grown mainly for use as greens during early summer and fall. The seeds resemble those of the common garden beet and are planted in exactly the same manner. The soil on which chard is planted should be well enriched and thoroughly prepared.



Swiss Chard, a Beet Which Has Been Bred for Salad Foliage Instead of Root.

pared, say garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Plant the seeds in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart and 10 to 12 inches to the foot to insure a full stand. The seeds should be covered about 1 inch deep, and the surface slightly packed with the back of the hoe after the seeds are covered.

When the young plants are nicely started they should be thinned to stand about 4 or 5 inches apart in the row. The plants thinned out are commonly used as greens. Cultivate the same as beets, and in cutting for greens remove the leaf stems, leaving the roots and hearts of the plants to produce more leaf stems. The thick leaf stems are cooked the same as other greens. The variety of chard known as Lucullus is considered best. Chards are of an ornamental nature and can be planted as a border along the garden.

PLAN TO SMOTHER BINDWEED

Alfalfa Is One of Best Means of Controlling Wild Morning Glory—Other Crops Useful.

Alfalfa, because of its excellent smothering effect and frequent cutting it receives, is one of the best all-around means of controlling bindweed (wild morning glory) in sections where alfalfa grows well. United States Department of Agriculture experts find: Cowpeas, sorghum, millet, soy beans and buckwheat are also useful as smothering crops, but are rarely as successful as alfalfa. It is well to follow alfalfa with a clean cultivated crop, such as corn.

Hogs are food for both the underground and above ground growth of bindweed. If the land is plowed it will greatly assist the hogs in removing the underground parts. Sheep pasturing has been found helpful, but it is not as useful a method as hog pasturing. Grazing helps to hold bindweed in check, but can not be depended upon to secure eradication.

The use of chemicals other than salt has not been successful except under special conditions and is not recommended. Care should be exercised to prevent the introduction of the pest by means of (1) impure seed, especially impure wheat seed; (2) manure-birdseed may be contained in the droppings or may enter manure by the addition of bedding containing bindweed seeds; and (3) thrashing outfits, thrashing machines, unless thoroughly cleaned, may carry the seeds of bindweed from farm to farm.

POTATO SCAB LOWERS GRADE

Presence of Few Scabby Specimens May Cause Severe Depreciation in Value of Crop.

Scab is an example of a field disease that causes severe depreciation in the value of a crop of potatoes, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The presence of a few scabby potatoes may lower the grade of an otherwise fancy lot. In some sections scab can be controlled by seed treatment, but in many instances careful grading will prevent scabby potatoes as well as those affected with wire-worm, white-grub, nematode, and flea-beetle injury from reaching the market.

CONFINE DUCKS IN MORNING

During Laying Season Fowls Should Be Kept in House Until 9:30 or 10 o'Clock.

Ducks lay their eggs early in the morning, and should be confined to the house or pen until 9:30 or 10 o'clock. If allowed to roam earlier, they may lay in a pond or stream and the eggs be lost.

Pawn Jewels for Safety.

London.—Many women are pawning their jewelry at a purely nominal figure before taking their holidays, simply for safety's sake; while many others are pawning the whole of their wardrobes, owing to the activities of the holiday season burglar.

ORE DRESSING SPECIAL STUDY

Big Mine Companies Encourage Scientific Research Work in Ore Concentration.

DEPLETION OF IRON ORES

There is an Annual Demand for 75,000,000 Tons of Low-Grade Variety—Direct Result of Lessons Taught by War.

New York.—America's fast thinning deposits are yielding more and more, grudgingly the 75,000,000 tons of iron ore annually consumed in this country, according to authorities at Columbia university, where the upbuilding of ore-dressing laboratories is being fostered by big outside enterprises.

Profit from a bountiful supply of high-grade ores was easy in the old days, it was said, but now to reap even a small margin of gain enormous tonnages of low grade ores, requiring highly specialized scientific knowledge and skill, must be treated.

The application of scientific knowledge gained in college laboratories is facilitated by the co-operation of the universities and the industries. Arthur P. Taggart, professor of ore-dressing in the Columbia schools of mines, engineering and chemistry, said in connection with an announcement by the trustees of a gift of \$2,500 for the purchase and installation of new equipment for the university's ore-dressing laboratories.

"This gift, by the Miami Copper company for the promotion of research in the problems of ore concentration, is further evidence of the generous attitude on the part of many company officials toward the engineering schools," Professor Taggart said.

Another Lesson From the War.

"It is a direct result of the lesson taught by the war that much of the knowledge gained in pure research in the college laboratory can be rapidly and profitably applied to commercial technical operations by proper co-operation between the technical staffs of commercial organizations and the investigators in the universities.

"The importance of thorough and specialized training in ore-dressing has been recognized, coincidentally with the rapidly increasing demand for scientific and technical knowledge imposed on concentrating mill operators by the constant diminution in grade of metallic ores available for exploitation. In the old days of high-grade ore deposits no special knowledge was necessary to make a profit out of the treatment of the ores mined.

"According to W. O. Sear, mining and metallurgical engineer of Duluth, in an article written for Engineering Foundation, which is fostering industrial research on a nationwide scale, each year there are consumed in the United States about 75,000,000 tons of iron ore. Known deposits meeting this requirement are being rapidly depleted. The economic utilization of low-grade ores is the solution of this problem."

"To treat the present-day, low-grade ores at a profit requires the handling of enormous tonnages on a very small margin of possible gain," Professor Taggart continued. "The successful initiation and direction of such projects call for the highest scientific knowledge and engineering skill. Since no two problems of ore treatment are alike, training in the subject properly takes the line of a thorough grounding in fundamental principles, with each lesson pointed, where possible, by an experiment with a typical piece of mill apparatus. Such training for the general student in mining and metallurgy fits him for attack on the usual concentrating problems that will arise in his engineering experience."

Intensive Training.

"The man who plans to be a specialist in ore treatment needs more intensive training. This may be obtained either in the field or in school, but such a man will save time if he does part of his preparation in a school where the experience of an instructor is available for direction of his efforts and help in his difficulties. For such a student intensive research into some difficult and, preferably, slightly explored field is the best of all training."

"His calls in later work will mostly come only because others have failed in the solution of the particular problem, which usually means that it is new and difficult. Hence, his training must teach methods of attack and aid the development of the student's imagination, initiative and analytical ability. Research as outlined will do this, or it will make evident the lack of such qualities, without which successful specialization is impossible, and thus save much labor and disappointment."

"Co-operation between the universities and the industries of the country has been the subject of much thought within the last few years and many plans have been put forward to make such co-operation effective and profitable to both parties."

One Bullet Hits Two Deer.

Swansea, N. H.—After Marshal Hill had fired at a large buck deer and had supposed he had missed, he learned he had killed two deer with a bullet which passed through the body of a buck and entered the head of a doe.

Nicknames of Some Cities.

Hannibal, Mo., is known as the Bluff City; Little Rock, the City of Roses; Springfield, Mass., the City of Homes; Cleveland, the Forest City; Charleston, the Palmetto city; Los Angeles, the City of Angels; Jacksonville, the Gateway city.

OF ORIENTAL AIR

Negligees Featuring Loose Trousers With Mandarin Coats.

Soft Satins and Chiffons Are Favored Material For These Comfy Home Garments.

One would think that the brilliant spectacle of Mecca still lingered, if one were to enter any of the negligee departments in the big city stores, for the Orient wields a "strong influence" in the new spring boudoir robes. Loose trousers with short mandarin coats taken from the costume of the Chinese lady, full gathered trousers with low hip girdles and floating chiffons which whisper of Turkish harems, while others show a Russian influence that in itself is tinged with the color of the Orient.

Of course soft satins and chiffons are the favored material for these sumptuous negligees, although lace and chiffons form charming combinations. The colors are indeed vivid, jade and emerald greens, royal and turquoise blues with flaming red and many orange-tinged shades.

"Bagdad" is the name given to one negligee. Of a scarlet blue crepe satin, with long flowing chiffon sleeves in the same tone, it consists of loose trousers which drape about the ankle and a wide-sleeved jacket. The neck and sleeves are embroidered in Persian red silk, the long tassels being, in this color.

"Another robe that in its long clinging lines shows a Russian influence is aptly called by its creator, 'Pavlova.' It is fashioned from peacock-blue crepe satin and is faced with a Baltic red



The "Bagdad" Negligee.

chiffon, the long scarf which passed around the throat being of this fabric. The inset V is of cloth of gold, while the sleeve trimming and the long Egyptian girdle are of this cloth embroidered in varicolored beads. A Chinese negligee is of jade-green satin trimmed with gathered black chiffon and motifs of black tiffon on which hand-painted fruits are depicted.

GOWNS FASHIONED AT HOME

Graceful Negligees or Homestead Robes Are Easily Constructed by the Family Dressmaker.

The simple yet graceful negligees or homestead gowns which in their straight clinging lines hark back to the days of the Italian Renaissance are easily fashioned by the home dressmaker.

Such a garment with its long side sleeves, which are open to the hem, may be cut from three yards of any 40-inch material. Fold the cloth in the middle, cutting out a rounding neck opening which may be slit out on the shoulders and fastened with quaint Chinese buttons and loops. Line the material, if it be velvet, with a contrasting shade of georgette or chiffon.

Cut a slit at each side of the front and back, through which to pass a heavy silk cord, and finish the four corners with tassels of silk. The edge may be finished with a jet beading, while the slits at the sides through which the cord passes may be piped.

Orang-utan, says a correspondent, from southeastern Borneo, means, in the Malay language, "man of the forest," while orang-outang, the name which we carelessly apply to the great anthropoid, means "man in debt."

Was Necessary.

Judging from frequent mentions in lurchrooms and street cars of persons who have "got wise," the American standard of intelligence must be rapidly rising.—Boston Transcript.

"Accolade"

An accolade is literally an embrace. The term is generally applied to a ceremony of salutation which marks the conferring of a neighborhood or similar distinction.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

OF WHITE CREPE DE CHINE



The vogue for embroidery has full sway on this frock of white crepe de chine, which in all other respects is sweet and simple.

THE STRAIGHT-LINE DRESS

Garments Are Long Waisted, Often Without Any Belt, Skirt Being Gathered to Bodice.

The serge dresses are built on straight lines, long waisted, often without any belt, the skirt being gathered to the bodice. On a few models there is a narrow belt, starting from the sides and tied a little on one side. Trimming is mostly placed on the skirt, consisting of embroidery in modern designs, in silk or wool, or even in beads.

This embroidery is either of a color to match the material of the dress, or contrasting and chiefly of the type called "mousse," really a mass of tiny French knots or cut threads, as in carpet embroidery. Afternoon dresses are either with long and straight bodices and short skirts, or made in one with girdle. Sleeves are either long and wide or very short.

Tricorn Never Disappears.

The little tricorn, which never really disappears from the fashion world is quite a pet of the spring mode. It is shown with the lace eye-bell draped about it and it is shown with the spray of gardenias trailing up at the front. It is trimmed with a coquettish or a stiff little satiny tip curling about the point at each side. It is a satisfactory little tailored hat at all times. And about that spring of gardenias—the sprouts out or drips off the hat at most unexpected places. Many times the dressy hat of all black has no other trimming.

FADS AND FASHIONS

For dressy blouses, sheer fabrics and crepe de chine are smartest.

A new frock of brown velvet is trimmed with lacquer red buttons. While satin and bands of ermine appear together as a charming wedding gown.

A tricot blouse of canary yellow has the cuffs and lower part of the blouse run with metal.

An apron-shaped net veil has two deep points forming ends to the crown of the hat.

One smart leather coat has collar and cuffs of offer and bands of embroidery in gold thread.

Silk fringe is used on one of the new serge suits. The fringe, in black, borders the coat of blue tulle—fringe about two inches wide, hanging along the edge of the sleeves and the lower edge of the coat.

Fillet lace is treated without any respect whatever by the dressmakers this spring, for they dye it any color of the rainbow that suits their convenience. Sometimes it is jade green, again it is gray, and then it is red. It takes dyes well, and really is often very effectively used in these colors.

The black satin coats that are so smart for young girls this spring look for all the world like their grandmothers'—or rather, their great-grandmothers'—young girls wear garments like those. They are made with quilting in black or white for trimming. A deep border is quilted around the bottom sometimes, and sometimes a wide collar or a narrow collar and cuffs are quilted. They are quiet little coats, and look charming on a young figure.

Earring hats are much worn—that is, hats with trimming hanging down over one ear or both. That is just what they look like. One such hat is made of straw in tan shape, with the band about the head covered with big red stones like cherries, and with one cherry-like stone hanging pendant over each ear. This same downward droop to trimming is observable on many hats of the spring. The trimming is often in the form of a bunch of ribbons, and sometimes it is in the form of a feather ornament that hangs down.

A Ferry Tale.

A Revere resident on his way home had just crossed the gang plank when he caught a stealer roll of bills under one of the seats. Stopping and picking it up, he murmured: "Ah, my good ferry has arrived at last."—Boston Transcript.

Notes and Queries

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1921

NOTES

(Continued)

In February, the sloop Providence, Capt. John Rathbone, of 12 guns, in the service of the United States, entered the harbor of New Providence in the night, where he landed 30 men, under the command of Lieut. John Trevett, of Newport, who with 15 sealed the walls of the fort, by means of rope ladders, and got possession of the remainder of the party possessed themselves of Hog Island, opposite the town. Capt. Rathbone remained at the island three days, during which he took possession of a large ship and three sloops, and burnt a sloop and schooner, after spiking the guns of the fort and taking out a large quantity of military stores, they left the island and arrived safe at port.

The failure of the late expedition having occasioned great dissatisfaction, Major General Spencer, the commander of the troops in Rhode Island, in consequence applied to Congress for his resignation from the service. His resignation was accepted, and Major General Sullivan was appointed in his place.

In the spring the British commander, anticipating an attempt upon the island by the Americans, sent a detachment of 500 men up the river with orders to destroy all the boats they could find and by these means to frustrate the anticipated expedition.

The troops landed on the 25th of May, at daylight, between Warren and Bristol, and proceeded in two divisions, one for Warren and the other for the head of the Keckemut River, where they destroyed about 70 flat-bottomed boats, and set fire to one of the State galleys; they also destroyed a large quantity of stores belonging to the Americans.

The party that went to Warren burnt the meeting-house and a number of dwelling houses; they afterwards made a descent on Bristol, where they burnt 22 dwellings and the Episcopal church.

A few days subsequently a party of 150 men was sent to burn the mills and other buildings at Tiverton and Fall River. They burnt a few buildings at the landing, but their progress was arrested at the bridge by a small body of 25 men, under the command of Col. Joseph Durfee, who disputed their passage and compelled them to retire without effecting their object.

In July the French fleet of 11 sail of the line, besides frigates and transports, under the command of Admiral Count d'Estaing, appearing off the harbor of Newport and anchored near Brenton's Reef, one of the ships ran up the west passage and anchored at the north point of Conanicut. Three British frigates which lay at anchor on the east side of Providence, finding their retreat cut off, were run on shore on the west side of Rhode Island and destroyed by their crews.

A number of British vessels lying at Codding's Cove were also set on fire as soon as the burning of the frigates was discovered.

A number of vessels in the harbor of Newport were also burnt, the Florida frigate and Falcon sloop of war, with a number of large transports, were sunk for the purpose of obstructing the passage, and the crews sent to man the forts. A sloop of war called the Kingfisher was likewise burnt in the east passage.

The French fleet, after lying at anchor for several days, ran up the middle passage and anchored under Gould Island; they received the fire of the British batteries as they passed, and returned it with much warmth; several shot from the fleet were thrown into the town.

The morning after the arrival of the French fleet the American army, under Gen. Sullivan, landed on the north end of the island and took up their position on the heights. The army consisted of Continental troops, militia and volunteer, under the command of Generals Sullivan, Greene, Glover and La Fayette, and was supposed to number from ten to fifteen thousand men.

On the afternoon of the same day that the Americans landed on the island, the British fleet of twenty-five sail, under the command of Admiral Lord Howe was discovered off Newport. They anchored at Point Judith during the night, when the French fleet, taking advantage of a favorable wind, stood out to sea. The two fleets, after some unsuccessful maneuvering to get the weather gauge, were lost sight of from the shore. On the second day as they were on the point of engaging, they were separated by a violent storm which dispersed and did great damage to both fleets. They retired in a very shattered condition, the one to the harbor of New York and the other to Newport.

The American commanders had determined to commence the siege of Newport immediately, but before they could carry their determination into effect, a most violent storm of wind and rain from the northeast commenced, which lasted for several days. Such was the violence of the tempest that on the night of the 12th of August, not a tent or marquee remained standing. Many horses and several soldiers perished, and the whole army was left in a deplorable condition.

On the 14th the storm subsided. The American army moved in three divisions and possessed themselves of the heights, about one and a half miles from the British lines. They threw up works on Honeyman's Hill, where in a few days they mounted seventeen pieces of heavy artillery, two ten-inch mortars and three five and a half howitzers. From these works a continued cannonading was kept up with the British redoubts, by which many were killed or wounded, on both sides.

During this time the American army had received no intelligence from the French fleet and were entirely uncertain of their fate. On the evening of the 19th their anxieties were relieved for the moment by the return of the French fleet a letter was received by Gen. Sullivan from Count

do Estaing, informing him that he had taken the resolution to carry the fleet to Boston in consequence of the injury sustained by the storm.

Gen. Greene and La Fayette were sent on board the French fleet to endeavor to prevail on the French commander to change his determination, but without effect, and the fleet accordingly sailed for Boston.

Thus abandoned by the fleet, the militia and volunteers were so much discouraged, that in a few days the army was reduced by desertion to little more than 5000 men. This produced a determination to raise the siege.

In the night, the camp before Newport was broken up in great silence, and the army retired unobserved toward the works on the north end of the island.

Very early the next morning their retreat was discovered by the enemy, who immediately followed in two columns, and were engaged by the American light parties under Cols. Livingston and Laurens, who, being occasionally re-inforced, retreated slowly until they reached the main body, who were drawn up in order of battle on the ground of their encampment.

(To be continued)

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury, June 9, 1821

Annual Town Election took place last Tuesday. Wm. Ennis was elected Moderator, Chas. Gyles Town Clerk, Nicholas Taylor James Tayer, Wm. Ennis, Theophilus Topham, Daniel Denham, Town Council; Clarke Rodman, Town Treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Marine Insurance Co. on Monday last, the following were elected directors: Christopher Fowler, Samuel Whitehouse, Audley Clarke, Stephen T. Northam, Robert Robinson, Samuel Vernon, Wm. Ennis, S. Fowler Gardner, and Jonathan Bowen.

Yesterday Lorenzo Dow, the noted Temperance advocate of his day, was sentenced for libel against the Rev. Mr. Hammett. The Judge sentenced him to six hours imprisonment and a fine of \$100 and costs. The Governor, however, remitted the imprisonment and the officers of the Court declined receiving from Mr. Dow the fees to which they were entitled.

Died at Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Eldred Pitman, a native of this town. At the early age of 14 years Mr. Pitman left Newport under the patronage of his uncle, the late Captain Thomas Eldred of London. After a residence in that city of some years, he proceeded to Calcutta, where he accumulated considerable property, married and settled.

A meeting of the Newport Marine Bible Society will be held in the State House on Monday evening next, by order of the President, Henry Y. Cranston, Secretary.

John B. Lyon, in this issue, advertises for sale double and single also and table-beer of the first quality. In this issue of the Mercury there are four lotteries advertised. 1st, the Grand National Lottery, capital prize \$100,000. Second, the State Lottery for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, capital prize \$10,000. 3rd, the Springfield Bridge Lottery, capital prize \$10,000. 4th, the Plymouth Beach Lottery, capital prize \$5,000. Alongside of these lottery advertisements Wm. & J. H. Barber advertise Bibles at \$3 to \$10 each.

Bishop Dehon's Sermons on the Public Means of Grace, and the Fasts and Festivals of the Church, in two volumes, price \$6.00.

S. & G. Bowen advertise the sailing on the 12th inst. of the regular trader schooner Ann, T. Brownell, Master, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.

The Banks in this town at that date were Bank of Rhode Island, capital, \$100,000; Newport Bank, \$120,000; Rhode Island Union Bank, capital, \$200,000; New England Commercial Bank, capital, \$75,000; Merchants' Bank, capital, \$50,000.

Notice.—The public is hereby cautioned not to purchase any note or notes signed by me in favor of Isaac V. Burdick. Notes with other business with said Burdick shall be subject to legal investigation. Wm. Scott, Jr.

It is stated that the Honorable Richard Skinner, the present governor of Vermont, was about twenty years ago clerk in a retail store in New Haven, Conn.

Henry Clay has announced himself as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury, June 13, 1846

The smallpox is prevailing in New Hampshire. Some twenty cases have occurred there in the last two weeks.

Elder John Brooks and a Miss Blaisdell have died from it.

One hundred bushels of strawberries were sold in Cincinnati on the 26th ult.

The Freemasons are to celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist in this town on the 24th inst.

The Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends commences today in this town.

Married in this town on Sunday, June 7th, by Rev. Charles T. Brooks, Mr. William E. Allen to Miss Esther Parmenter of this town. Also on Thursday evening last, by Rev. C. T. Brooks, Mr. Benjamin C. Weaver to Miss Elizabeth W. Norman, all of this place.

Arrival Monday Ship Warren from the Pacific Ocean, thirty-three months out, with 2200 barrels of whale oil and 130 barrels of sperm oil.

Ship George Champlin of this port arrived at Honolulu on the 10th inst., and sailed the next day.

At the annual town meeting in Portsmouth on Monday last, Richard Sherman was chosen Town Clerk, Gardner Thomas Town Treasurer, Peleg Sherman Town Sergeant, Seth R. Anthony Overseer of the Poor, Joseph Childs, John Cory, Asa Freeborn, John H. Coggeshall, George H. Potter, Town Council.

The allied forces of the Whigs, Independents, etc., in New Hampshire, appear to have obtained complete control of that State. Anthony Colby, Whig, has been elected governor of that State, and John P. Hale, Independent, has been elected U. S. Senator.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury, June 19, 1871

We reported last week the arrival

of forty-nine families to spend the season in our city. Since then the number has been increased to eighty families. In the list announced in this issue are the well known names of H. G. Marquand, H. Allen Wright, Mrs. B. K. Stevens, H. S. Fearing, G. P. Wetmore, H. C. Mason, R. M. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy, Alexander Van Rensselaer, J. Auchincloss, and J. P. March.

Among the arrivals from Boston are Bret Hart and M. H. Sandford. The Army of the United States has been reduced to a peace footing. The rank and file now consist of 30,000 enlisted men.

The Wickford R. R. & Steamboat Co. are now in full operation.

The cornerstone of the Union Congregational Church was laid on Tuesday afternoon with due religious ceremonies.

We notice in a New Jersey paper that Mr. Thomas R. Hazard of Portsmouth has recently purchased a lot of 9 acres on Mountain avenue, Mount Clair, N. J., 10 acres in South Orange and 2 1/2 acres in West Orange. Major T. K. Gibbs has purchased Lakewood for \$60,000.

Aquidneck neapmont, I. O. of O. F., with the Newport Brass Band, and Rhode Island Lodge, I. O. of O. F., with the Redwood Cornet Band, will visit Boston on Tuesday next to participate in the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Odd Fellows Hall.

George H. Norman, Esq., has yet another contract, having just concluded one with Lynn, to construct a reservoir covering ten acres, and extend the street mains, the price being \$250,000.

Dr. Mary Walker now has fourteen pairs of pants in her wardrobe.

At the annual meeting of the city Council on Tuesday evening, the following officers were chosen: City Treasurer, David M. Coggeshall; City Marshal, Harwood E. Read; City Sergeant, Thomas B. Bush; Judge of Probate, Samuel Sterne; Clerk of Probate, Benjamin B. Howland; Collector of Taxes, Wm. J. H. Altman; City Solicitor, Francis B. Peckham, Jr.; Commissioners of School Fund, Thos. Coggeshall, Samuel Sterne, Job T. Langley, Superintendent, Frederick W. Tilton; Street Commissioner, Jeremiah Peabody.

The New York 71st Regiment intends to be on Rhode Island soil on Wednesday, the 26th of July.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Newport Mercury, June 13, 1896

One of the prettiest weddings that ever occurred in Newport was that which took place at the First Presbyterian Church Thursday evening, when Miss Sarah Perry, daughter of State Auditor and Mrs. A. C. Landers, became the bride of Mr. Harold A. son of Mrs. Felix Peckham. Immediately after the ceremony, the guests repaired to the residence of the bride's parents on Rhode Island avenue, where the bride and groom received the congratulations and good wishes of nearly a thousand friends. Several tents had been erected upon the lawn. In the largest tent refreshments were served by Caterer Carlson. This tent, which was lighted by fifty electric lights, was later cleared for dancing.

At the regular meeting of the School Board Monday evening, Dudley E. Campbell was elected Principal of the Codding School at a salary of \$1,200 a year. Miss Elizabeth Hammett was elected Principal of the Calvert School at a salary of \$900 a year.

The New England Conference of Carpenters' Unions in Boston Monday voted to demand the enforcement of the 8-hour day on and after May 1, 1897.

Dr. Storer, at a meeting last Monday evening, in the Museum, gave an interesting address on Edward Jenner as a naturalist. The address included a sketch of the celebrated surgeon, John Hunter, and was a remarkably fine address in literary, finish and scientific interest.

Rhode Island's delegates to the Republican Convention started for St. Louis yesterday.

Miss Alice J. Jones, one of Newport's most efficient school teachers, has been obliged, on account of ill health, to resign her position.

The Newport Naval Reserves have accepted the invitation to parade in Providence on the Fourth of July, and will send their second crew to row against the Bristol Reserves on the Seekonk in the afternoon.

The nominating speeches at St. Louis will be made by Senator-elect Foraker for McKinley, Senator Lodge for Reed, Chauncey M. Depew for Morton, and J. M. Baldwin for Allison.

MAN ASSAULTED IN PORTSMOUTH MOUTH

James Gomez of Portsmouth was attacked Monday night on Coal Mine Road in Portsmouth by a man who fired five shots into his legs. He is in the Fall River hospital. John P. Morris of Portsmouth, charged with the assault, pleaded not guilty to shooting Gomez, and gave surety of \$500 for his appearance later in the District Court at Newport. The shooting is said to be the result of an argument.

Commander Richard S. Galloway has been detached from the Third Naval District and assigned to a course of instruction at the War College, Newport. Lieut. Commander Wm. W. Lamar has been detached from the Arizona and assigned to the Supply Officer at the Torpedo Station. Capt. Cyrus R. Miller has been detached from the Naval War College at Newport and assigned to the Chief of Staff of the Destroyer force of the Pacific fleet.

Dr. William Burdick, formerly of Newport and now supervisor of physical education for the public schools of Maryland, says that the woman of today needs to learn and play more athletic games than ever before if she is to take her new position in America as the bearer of the burdens of citizenship. A glance at the Sunday supplements indicates that the woman of today fully realizes this fact for herself. — Providence Journal.

WORKING OFF SURPLUS STOCK

The criticism made of retail merchants for not reducing prices as fast as wholesale figures have dropped, was one subject taken up at the recent United States Chamber of Commerce convention.

Mr. L. P. Ayres, a prominent Cleveland banker, took the ground that the smaller retail merchant had not cut his prices as much as the bigger dealers, and so had not kept up the volume of his trade. As the result, he said, the records of business failures show that it is the small dealer who is going into bankruptcy.

Mr. J. I. Straus, a prominent New York merchant, taking part in this discussion, defended the course pursued by the small merchant. He felt that these men had been misled by those on whom they depend for information, the salesmen who represent manufacturers and wholesale houses.

During the boom times of 1910 and 1920, these salesmen kept representing that merchants must order very freely in order to get goods. "You will only get about 50 per cent. of what you order on account of the scarcity of everything," they often said. So that to have his shelves filled a merchant must anticipate his needs.

As a result, says Mr. Straus, many small merchants loaded themselves up in anticipation of a 50 per cent. delivery. They ordered 200 per cent. of their needs, in the hope of getting 50 per cent. of it. Thus they over-ordered, and many merchants are still trying to market a surplus of goods bought at that high point.

For Mending Rubbers. Old jar rubbers can be heated in a pan until they become soft and then sweated on holes in your hot-water bottle, your boots, shoes, or anything else that needs mending. The rubber patch should be smoothed down with the heated blade of a knife.

No. 192
Reserve District No. 1
REPORT

On the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business April 28, 1921.

RESOURCES	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts including red accounts	301,052 10
Overdrafts unsecured	145 11
U. S. Government securities owned:	
Deposited to secure circulation, U. S. bonds par value	110,000 00
All other U. S. Government securities	7,688 74
Total U. S. government securities	117,688 74
Other bonds, stocks, and notes	110,655 32
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	20,700 30
Cash in vault	15,202 08
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	33,354 17
Net amount due from National banks	30,528 02
Exchange for clearing houses	6,002 61
Reduced capital with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	6,500 00
Total	\$741,536 50

LIABILITIES	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	\$125,000 00
Surplus fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits	28,848 27
Less current expenses	
Interest and taxes paid	6,431 40
Circulating notes outstanding	108,992 00
Certified checks outstanding	2,117 31
Carriers' checks on own bank outstanding	621 44
Individual deposits and checks to be cashed	112,705 30
Certificates of deposits due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	21,187 38
Dividends unpaid	55 20
Bills payable other than with Federal Reserve Bank factoring all obligations representing money borrowed other than red accounts	10,000 00
Total	\$741,536 50

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.
I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of May, 1921.

PACKER, BRAMAN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM STEVENS,
WILLIAM W. COVELL,
BRADFORD KOHLMAN, Directors.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport, May 14th, 1921.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of WILLIAM F. LENNON, of full age, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said ward are notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

5-14 ANNIE A. LATER.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, June 11th 1921.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of MARTIN WIGGINTON, late of said Newport, deceased and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

6-11 FLORENCE WIGGINTON.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, June 3rd, 1921.

Estate of Timothy P. Mahoney

REQUEST in Writing is made by Norah Mahoney of said Newport, widow of Timothy P. Mahoney, late of said Newport, deceased. Intestate. That she or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the Twenty-seventh day of June, instant, at ten o'clock a. m. of the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

6-11 DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

To NEW YORK

Via the FALL RIVER LINE

FARE \$4.80 INCLUDING WAR TAX

Steamers leave Long Wharf Daily (Daylight Saving Time)

9:45 P. M., Due New York 7:00 A. M.

The New England Steamship Co. Telephone 732



The Summer Issue

of the

Telephone Directory

Closes for Entries and Corrections of Alphabetical and Classified Listings Including Advertising Copy

FRIDAY, JUNE 10th, 1921

The most logical place to advertise your merchandise or service is in "The most used and useful book in the Community," which is consulted hundreds of times each day by those who buy by telephone.

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE COMPANY

W. A. WRIGHT, Mgr. 266 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

SMITH PAID LESS THAN JONES!

PAINT FACTS
JONES paid \$56 for 14 Gallons of "ready for use" Mixed PAINT—
SMITH made 14 Gallons of the Best Pure Paint, for \$39, by buying 8 Gals. L & M Semi-Paste Paint and 6 Gals. Linseed Oil to mix into it.
SMITH SAVED \$17
L & M SEMI-PASTE PAINT Saves money in use over 50 years
FOR SALE BY
RALPH R. BARKER, Inc. NEWPORT

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING?

USE THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS IN THE
NEWPORT DAILY NEWS
BIG EVERY DAY One Hundred People are doing this and they GET RESULTS
CIRCULATION OVER 6400 DAILY
TELEPHONE 17, OR MAIL YOUR WANTS—BILL WILL BE SENT
PRICE 25 WORDS 25 CENTS FOR FIRST INSERTION, 10 CENTS FOR REPEATS
For Sale To Let Help Wanted Situations General Lost and Found

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE RAILWAY COMPANY

THE

Newport Gas Light Co

NO

COKE for Sale

AT PRESENT

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

Week Days—7:35, 8:50 and each hour to 4:50

Sundays—8:50 and each hour to 7:30

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED)

Dealers in

Fodder, Specialties

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SOY BEAN LEAMING CORN

SEED BARLEY EUREKA CORN

CANADA PEAS BUCKWHEAT

Spring Shoes

New styles in Spring Shoes for every purpose.

Low cut shoes in the latest models, for men, women and children

Men's Tan Grain Work Shoes for farming and general outdoor wear. \$4.25 a pair.

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